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ABSTRACT

The document presents proceedings from the seventh in a series of annual national citizenship conferences. Held in Washington, D.C. in September, 1952, the conference served as a forum for more than 1,000 educational, political, business, religious, labor, civic, and communications leaders to explore functions and duties of American citizenship. The theme of the conference was "Rights of the Citizen Under the Constitution." Speakers focused upon helping citizens exercise their constitutional rights, encouraging voter turnout, conserving the American way of life, fostering appreciation of the privileges and duties of American citizenship, improving the democratic process, and preserving freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. Eighteen discussion groups focused on Constitutional rights and identified problems related to the exercise of these rights. Rights identified as fundamental included fair and speedy trial, equal justice under law, freedom of speech, and the right to dissent. Civic responsibilities identified as attendant to these rights included voting, obeying duly enacted laws, paying taxes, supporting the armed forces, opposing subversive persons and organizations, and putting public interest ahead of private advancement. Suggestions for increasing constructive citizenship action included increasing civic participation, improving citizenship education in schools, reducing discrimination, increasing neighborliness, and reducing civic apathy. (DB)

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SEVENTH
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Under Auspices of the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
and the
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Statler Hotel
Washington, D. C.
September 17-19, 1952

Published by
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of the
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SO 011 627

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The full proceedings of conference sessions are published in *USA Citizenship*, available from the United States Department of Justice

Pictures by the United States Department of Justice and Chase Studios

New Citizens Take Oath

The Presidential Room at the Statler Hotel temporarily became a court room as the Honorable Harry M. Hull, the Clerk of the Court, administered the oath of allegiance to 54 petitioners. Special arrangements were made in order that this unusual feature could be a part of the Conference program. The Honorable F. Dickinson Letts, United States District Judge, presided. President Harry S. Truman earlier said to these new citizens:

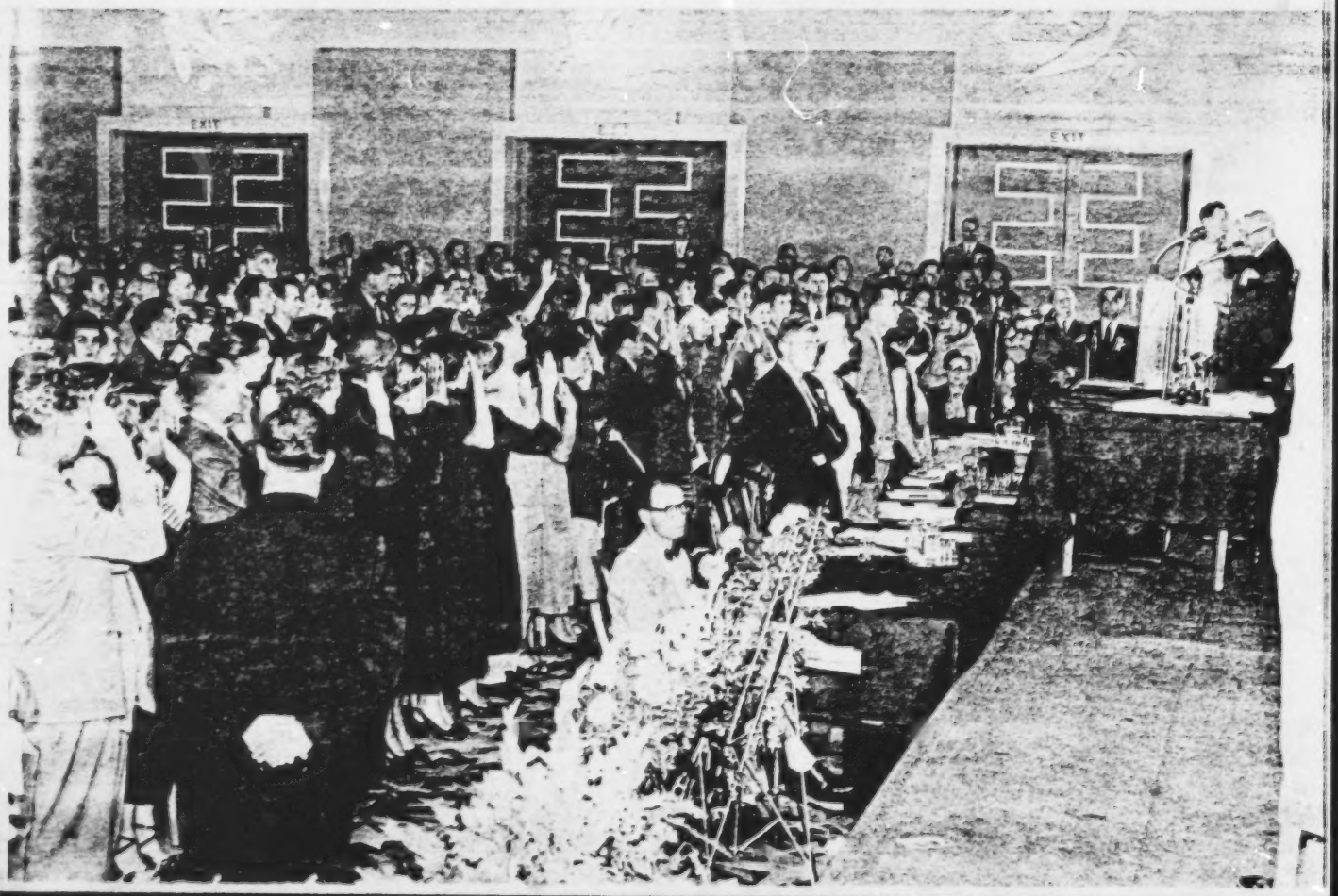
We are glad you are about to join us.

Here you will be fellow citizens with people from other lands, some of them from countries which may have been hostile to your old homelands. We expect our citizens to put aside these old nationalistic or racial feuds. They have no place here. We welcome you not to a narrow nationalism but to a great community based on a set of universal ideals.

We believe that all men have the same rights, and that these rights must be respected. We ask you to join with us in working to put into effect our basic ideals of tolerance and friendship and equality. We ask you to help us defend this country against its enemies, and to join in our efforts to create a new day for the world—a day when there shall be real peace—peace based on the ideals of justice and human brotherhood.

These are the ideals to which this nation of immigrants dedicated itself 165 years ago when our Constitution was signed. These are the ideals which we are still striving—imperfectly at times, but with increasing success—to carry out in this wonderful country of ours.

This National Conference on Citizenship has always taken a deep interest in the problems of those who immigrate to America. Today, it is more important than ever to continue this interest.



theme of the conference

THE CONSTITUTION

The Rights of the Citizen Under the Constitution

AND THE CITIZEN

The Responsibilities of the Citizen Under the Constitution

objectives of the conference

To re-examine the functions and duties of American citizenship in today's world.

To assist in the development of more dynamic procedures for making citizenship more effective.

To indicate the ways and means by which various organizations may contribute concretely to the development of a more active, alert, enlightened, conscientious, and progressive citizenry in our country.

EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Alben W. Barkley,
Vice President of the United States

HONORARY SPONSORS

Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, *President, General Federation of Women's Clubs*

Florence E. Allen, *Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit*

Ellis Gibbs Arnall, *Former Governor of Georgia*

Edward Arnold, *Actor*

Hugh S. Bonar, *Superintendent and President of the College, Township Junior High School and Junior College, Joliet, Illinois*

Mrs. Harold Hitz Burton

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Tom C. Clark, *Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States*

Frank J. Delany, *President, The Federal Bar Association*

Martha M. Eliot, *Chief, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency*

Phillip Forman, *Chief Judge, United States District Court, District of New Jersey*

Willard E. Givens, *Former Executive Secretary, National Education Association*

Lewis K. Gough, *National Commander, The American Legion*

Frank P. Graham, *Defense Manpower Administration, Department of Labor*

William Green, *President, American Federation of Labor* (deceased)

Earl G. Harrison, *Former Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

A. J. Hayes, *President, International Association of Machinists*

Hubert H. Humphrey, *United States Senator from Minnesota*

Charles S. Johnson, *President, Fisk University*

Eric Johnston, *President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.*

W. P. Kennedy, *President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen*

Sidney G. Kusworm, *Chairman, Commission on Americanism and Civic Affairs, B'nai B'rith*

Thomas J. Lane, *Congressman from Massachusetts*

Roy E. Larsen, *Chairman, National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools*

Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, *President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers*

Argyle R. Mackey, *Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Ross R. Malone, Jr., *Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice*

George Mardikian, *President, American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians*

Earl James McGrath, *United States Commissioner of Education*

J. Howard McGrath, *Former Attorney General*

John A. McIntire, *Special Assistant to the Chairman, The Renegotiation Board*

Ernest O. Melby, *Dean, School of Education, New York University*

Watson B. Miller, *Member, Subversive Activities Control Board*

Joy Elmer Morgan, *Editor, The Journal of the National Education Association*

George Maurice Morris, *Speaker, House of Deputies, International Bar Association*

G. Frederick Mullen, *Director, Public Information, Department of Justice*

Philip Murray, *President, Congress of Industrial Organizations* (deceased)

Walter E. Myer, *Director, Civic Education Service*

Angelo Patri, *Teacher-Author, Putnam County, New York*

Philip B. Perlman, *Former Solicitor General*

Dan Pyle, *Judge, St. Joseph Circuit Court, South Bend, Indiana*

Susan B. Riley, *President, American Association of University Women*

William F. Russell, *President, Teachers College, Columbia University*

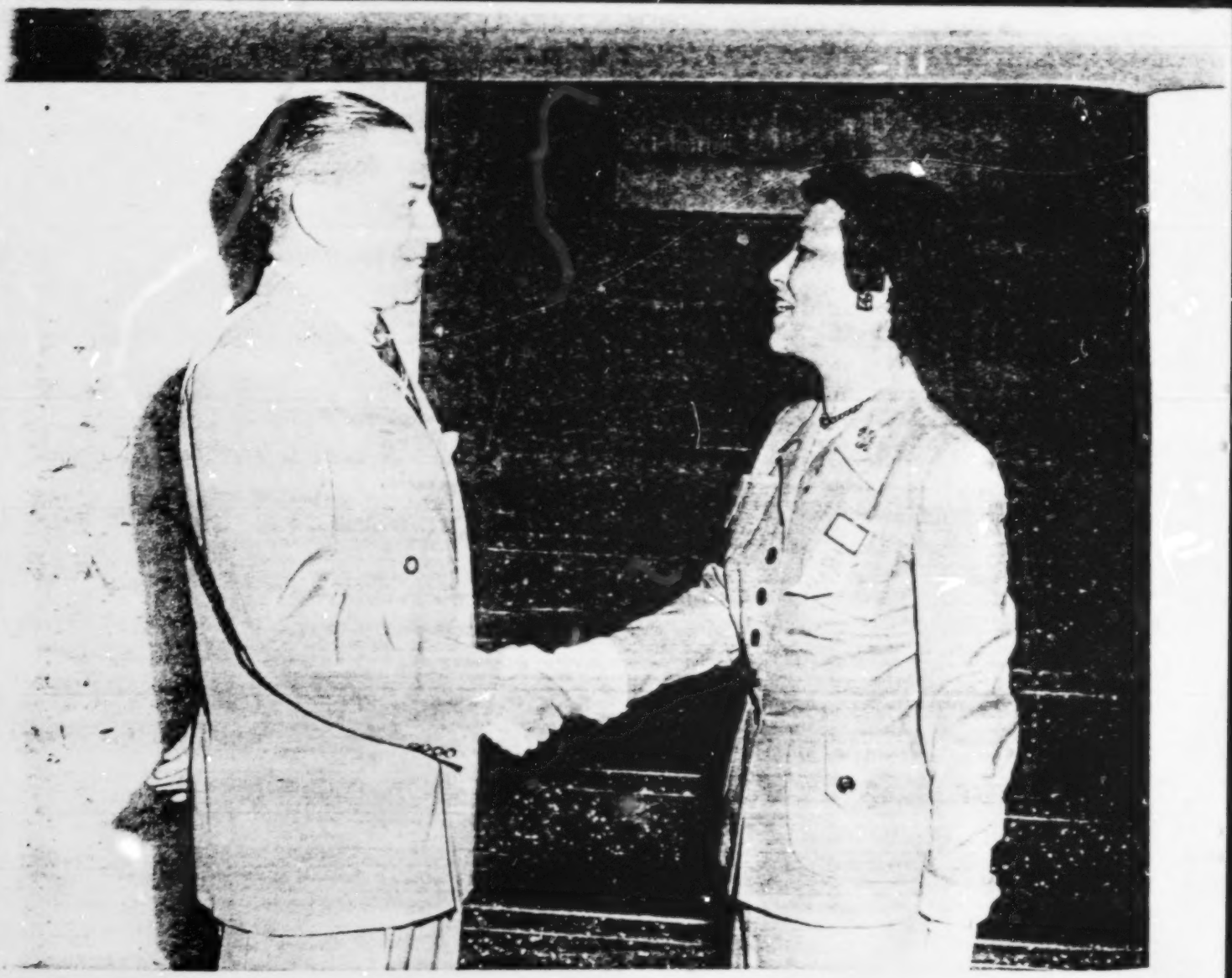
Willis Smith, *United States Senator from North Carolina*

Millicent J. Taylor, *Education Editor, The Christian Science Monitor*

Charl Ormond Williams, *Former President, National Education Association*

George Thomas Washington, *Judge, United States Court of Appeals*

Conference Co-Chairmen share gavel. The Honorable Justin Miller, Chairman of the Board and General Counsel, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Chairman of the Conference, hands the gavel to Miss Emma Mae Brotze, Principal, Marshall (Texas) Junior High School, Conference Co-Chairman.



Heads of sponsoring organizations meet. United States Attorney General James P. McGranery shakes hands with Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, President of the National Education Association. The National Education Association and the United States Department of Justice co-sponsor the Conference, and support a joint committee to make Conference arrangements.

JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Department of Justice	National Education Association
Justin Miller, *Chairman*	Emma Mae Brotze, *Co-Chairman*
Robert N. Anderson	Thomas F. Clear
Patricia Collins	John H. Haefner
Caroiyn R. Just	George R. Miller, Jr.
George Maurice Morris	William S. Vincent
*Lee M. Cadison	*Richard B. Kennan, *Consultant*
*Carl B. Hyatt, *Director*	*Lucile Ellison, *Secretary*

*Conference Executive Committee

Another Milestone

As we assemble for the Seventh Annual National Conference on Citizenship, I am happy to join Mrs. Caldwell, President of the National Education Association, in extending friendliest and warmest greetings to you at the beginning of three historic days.

I speak to you as one grateful for the honor and the privilege of taking part in the first official observance of the newly established "Citizenship Day," commemorating, as it does, the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 165 years ago.

. . . "Citizenship Day" offers an opportunity for all citizens to rededicate themselves to the ideals and principles of our nation, to re-emphasize the full meaning of United States Citizenship by honoring those who reach voting age and those who, having come to us from foreign shores, have attained citizenship through the naturalization process.

As I welcome you today, I am deeply aware of the inspiration enkindled by this magnificent assemblage of American citizens representing organizations comprizing a membership that can be counted in the millions. You have come together with a single objective—to advance the welfare of our country by improved techniques for the perpetuation of its principles. . . .

In our midst at this moment are 60 men and women from numerous other lands who are anxiously counting the seconds until they can attain American citizenship—one of the most precious possessions in the world today. . . .

When the 39 delegates signed the Constitution in 1787, they made the American people a nation. Events since then have given eloquent testimony to the enduring greatness of the document venerated not only by Americans, but by freedom-loving people the world over. It is the American Ark of the Covenant: it is the symbol and the warranty of our freedoms. . . .

The complex world of today could never have been foreseen by the drafters of our Constitution, and yet their document founded on eternal principles has served to adapt itself to every possible economic and social upheaval that technology and the inventiveness of man have wrought. Its flexibility, born of far perspective, has enabled it to prevail while fantastic changes have come to our civilization, socially, politically, and economically.

All addresses of the Conference are given in excerpt form only.

The united strength of our nation is one of the greatest miracles of our age. No other nation holds within its boundaries as great a heterogeneity of groups as does our country. We have a greater variety of nationality groups; a greater proportion of representatives of racial groups; a greater divergence of religious groups; more labor groups; social groups; professional groups; more varieties of any groups you may think of than any other nation. By all the experience of ages past, we should long ago have perished from dissension and internal strife. Yet, whenever a great challenge has come, we have so far rallied to the common cause with a unity that has hardly been approached by nations of more homogeneous composition.

The effects of this Conference reaching out through all the states and territories, through all the organizations represented here, can become a mighty force to bring about a stronger America. Each person here today bears an awful responsibility, for if we are to meet our challenge here, we must kindle anew the zeal of our progenitors who founded and carried forward this great nation, and somehow infuse it into the thousands of our fellow citizens whom each of us represents. I suggest that this Conference should endeavor to be the peaceful counterpart of a national crisis. Our challenge should be to find the means, the techniques, the processes to arouse a peacetime appreciation and zeal for the critical elements of our American unity, strength, and intelligent self-confidence.

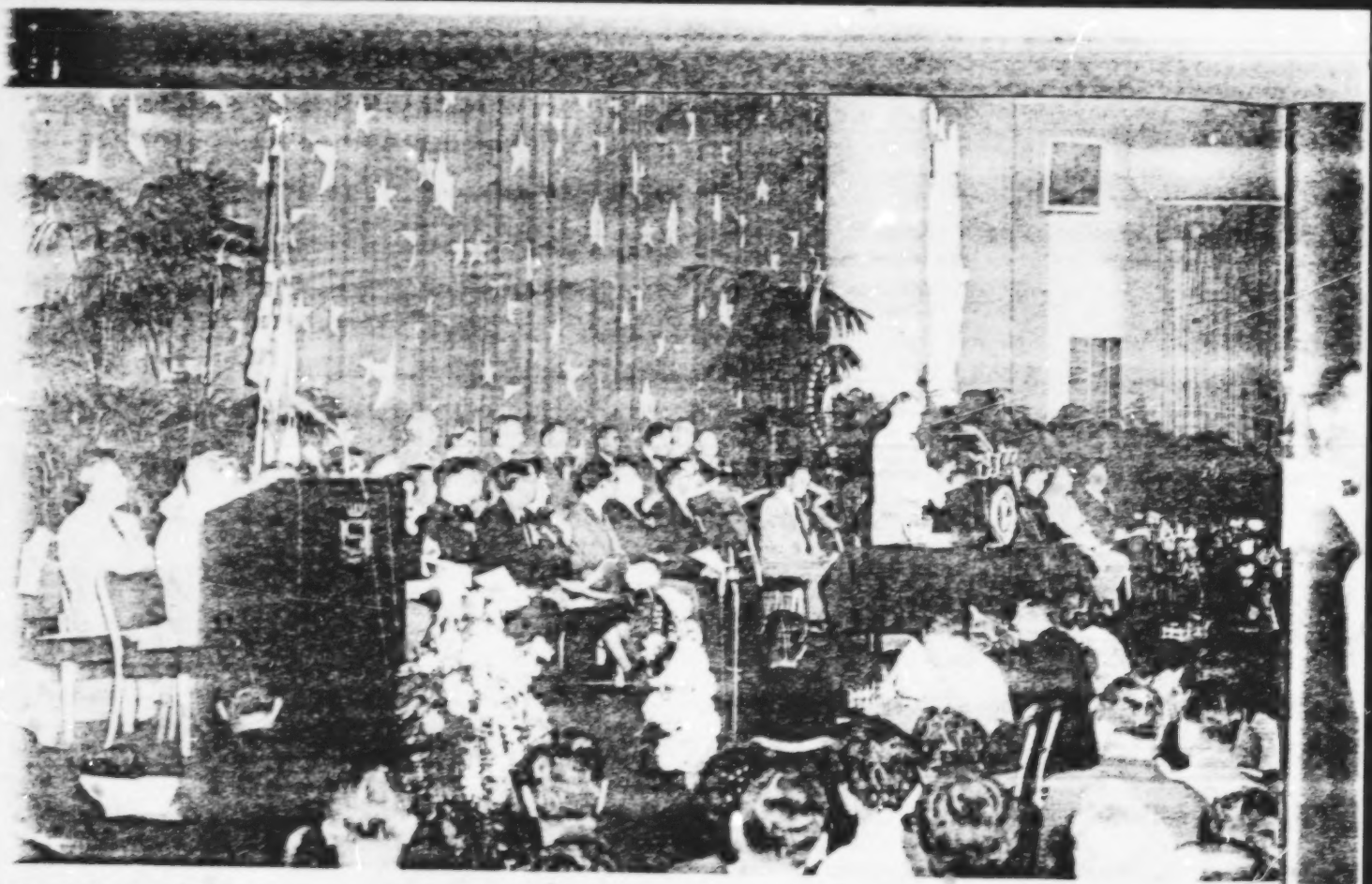
—Richard B. Kennan

Under our Constitution, we have demonstrated to the world that people of varying creeds, national origins, and beliefs can work together harmoniously. We have found a way of working together and providing the richness of life which is born of variety, for we have remained ever conscious of our common human origin, human nature, and human destiny.

This gathering is a ringing answer to the enemies of democracy at home and abroad—yes, a positive answer to those who would subvert the republic and attempt to destroy our democratic way of life.

In the Seventh Annual Citizenship Conference we reach another milestone in human relations and in activities to further study of the highest concept of the citizen.

—James P. McGranery



Upper left: Attorney General James P. McGranery welcomes the delegates to the first general session. Flowers were sent by the 13 original states.

Lower left: Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, President of the National Education Association, and Attorney General James P. McGranery welcome the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States.

Upper right: the President addresses the delegates and the new citizens.

Lower right: The Honorable Argyle R. Mackey, Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, shakes the hand of T/Sgt. Arthur C. Farrington, USMC, veteran of Korean action, holder of the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. Sgt. Farrington said to the Conference:

> There are people in this country who have stopped working and suffering for America. There are even some who are actively working against it. The large majority, however, are busy day in and day out working for America with their hands, their hearts, and their minds. You people must join this large majority. The profits are yours—a better country, a better life!

Far right: Mrs. Helen T. Nelson, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, stands beside Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hudson of Ireland who has just taken her oath as a citizen of the United States.

"...The Happiest Day of My Life..."

NEA President Sarah C. Caldwell greets Mrs. Anna Falcone and Mrs. Stephen Hurley who have been granted their citizenship papers at the naturalization proceedings held at the opening session of the Conference. Sergeant Hurley, who is stationed at Fort McArthur, California, met his wife, Mrs. Hurley, when he was stationed in Germany. Mrs. Falcone originally lived in Foggia, Italy. Mrs. Falcone and Mrs. Hurley had just taken the moving oath of allegiance:

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States or perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by law; and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion; so help me, God.

Mrs. Falcone later said to the Conference:

My husband is a citizen and my children are citizens, and now I am happy to say we are all citizens of this great country of the United States of America. . . . This is the happiest day of my life.

"...Good, Smart Men and Women..."

If we, the people of America, are to succeed as leaders in capturing the offensive in this world struggle and in establishing a global society that respects the dignity and supreme importance of the individual, we must be good, smart men and women. We must be capable of evaluating the changing tide of events, ready to act with wisdom and dispatch, and conscious of our responsibilities.

I don't mean *we* to imply only those in our present adult generation. Being very realistic about the matter, the obligations for world leadership that our country faces will probably last for decades. Generations to come will have a potent part to play in formulating and/or maintaining world policies that uphold humanitarian tradition and faith in democracy.

The abilities needed to do the tremendous tasks I am talking about don't come just "naturally." They must be carefully developed under skilled guidance. Men and women must be prepared for such effective citizenship.

Our nation's schools are a vital avenue of this preparation.

No other institution is in a better position to develop to a maximum the human capabilities within our land. No other institution is in a better position to prepare an oncoming group of loyal, intelligent, healthy youth—young Americans who will gradually take their places as adults capable and willing to do those things that contribute most to safeguard our way of life.

The public school holds this unique position because it is an integral part of the structure of our society. It is everywhere—in city, town, and village; on the open prairies; perched on mountain sides. It belongs to the people. Its doors are open to all of the children of all the people. Children come from every walk of life—more than 30 millions of them. They represent every type of home. They bespeak a wide variety of economic, social, religious, and cultural backgrounds. They come to learn.

Those of us who are working in the classrooms throughout the nation are dedicated to the great service of teaching these boys and girls to learn the *right* things. We have our responsibilities clearly in mind. We recognize ourselves to be the instruments for helping these children grow up as people who know and value their country's history and tradition; people skilled economically, vocationally, socially, and politically; people alert, informed, conscientious, tolerant, and progressive; people who recognize and are prepared for their rights and responsibilities as citizens under the Constitution.

This is no simple task.

Actually ours is a job of human engineering. Each child must be handled carefully, touched gently and with no unskilled hand if we would have him grow up a friend and an asset to his country, rather than an enemy and a liability.

Because we realize the magnitude of the responsibility that is ours, we, the teachers of America, through the National Education Association, have again enthusiastically co-sponsored this Conference on Citizenship. It is with high hopes that we seek from you here help to do our job better. At the same time we feel certain that as a result of these meetings you will be more skilled, more resolute in your determination to do those things in your own "avenues" that will count most in preparing the people of our nation to be good citizens.

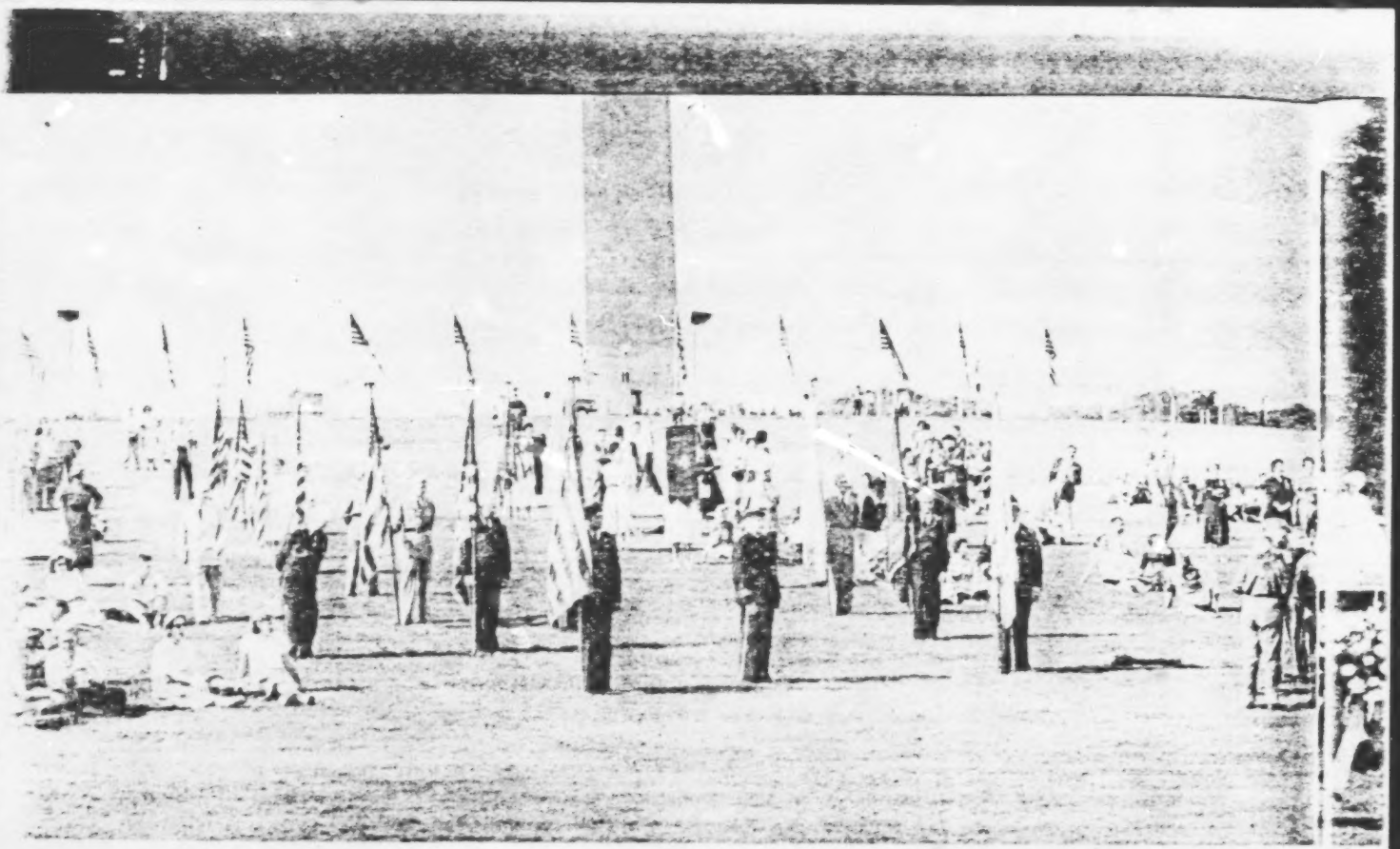
It is in this spirit that I bid you welcome and wish you success in the work about to be undertaken; and with Owen Seaman I would say:

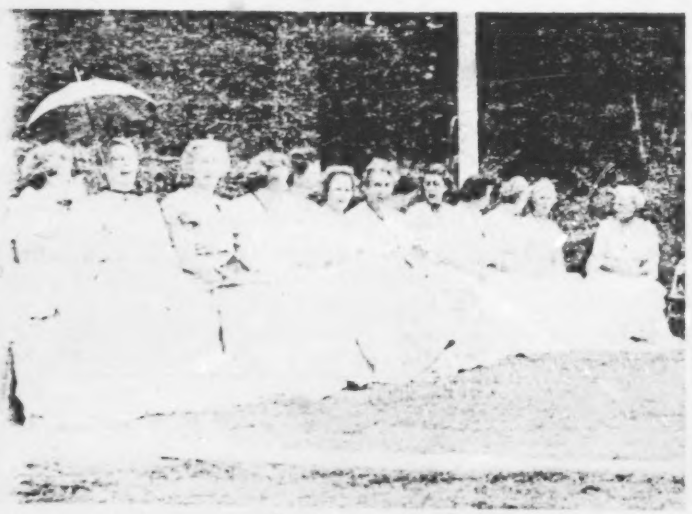
"You that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Upon the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know, that out of night and death shall rise
The dawn of ampler life:

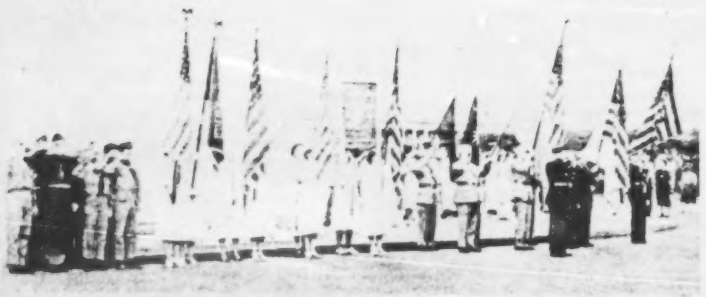
"Rejoice! whatever anguish rend your heart,
That God hath given you this priceless dower,
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;

"That you may tell your sons, who see the light
High in the heavens, their heritage to take:—
'I saw the powers of darkness put to flight!
I saw the morning break!'"

—Sarah C. Caldwell







Above: Participants gather for a colorful afternoon ceremony at the Washington Monument. This program was sponsored and arranged by the District of Columbia Citizenship Day Committee.

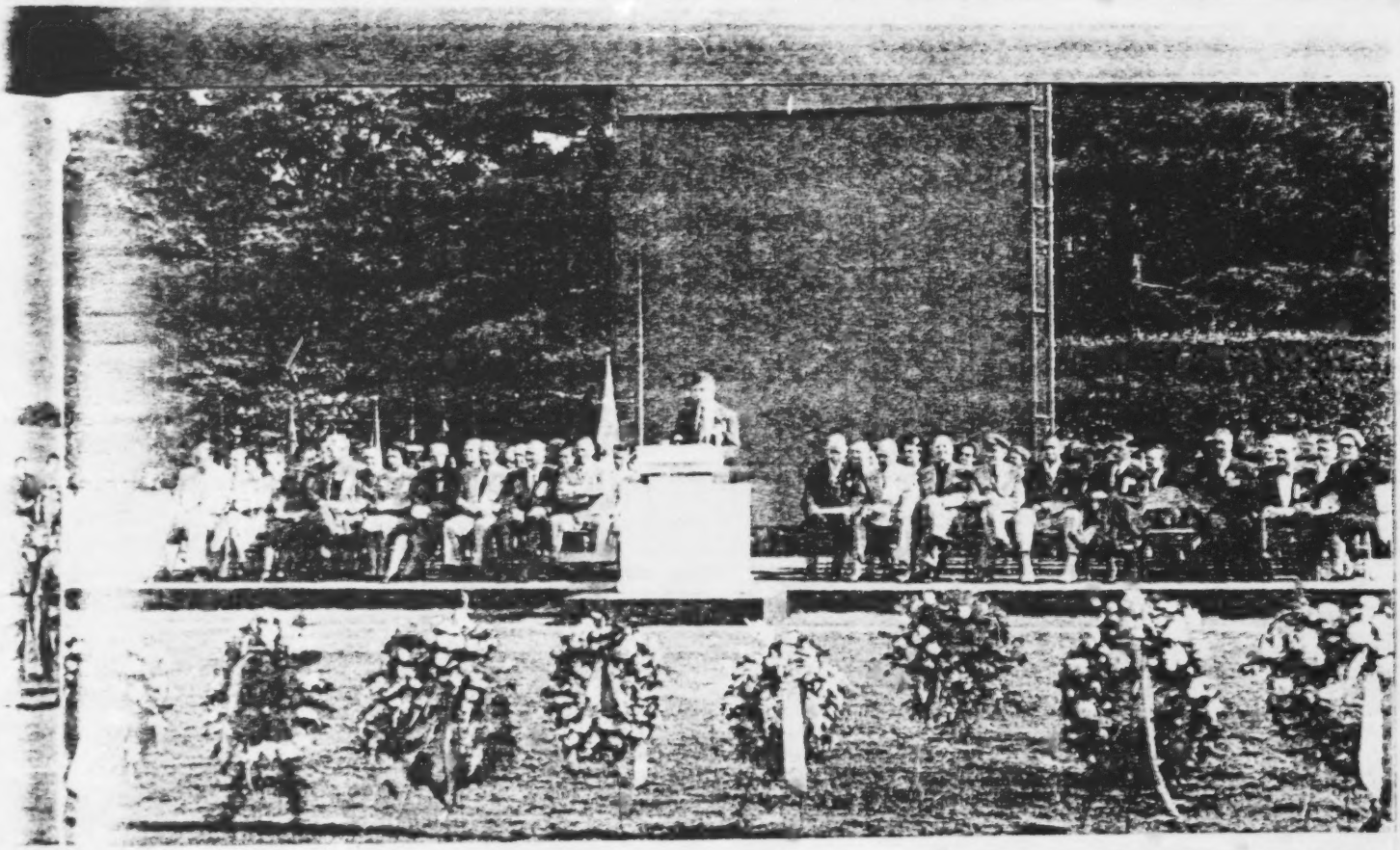
Left center: Costumed representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution await the beginning of the program.

Lower left: Boy Scouts stand at attention as flags are lifted at the base of the Washington Monument.

Upper right: Colonel Waldron E. Leonard, Chairman of the District of Columbia Citizenship Day Committee, welcomes the gathering.

Right center: Dr. J. J. Brewbaker, representative of the Governor of Virginia, goes to the monument to lay the wreath for Virginia, tenth state to ratify the Constitution.

Lower right: The pageant closes with the laying of wreaths at the base of the monument.



REPRESENTING THE 13 ORIGINAL STATES LISTED IN ORDER OF THEIR RATIFYING OF THE CONSTITUTION

Delaware: George R. Miller, Jr.

Pennsylvania: Dayid R. Perry

New Jersey: Everett C. Preston

Georgia: Frank M. Hughes

Connecticut: J. Blanton Shields

Massachusetts: George F. Hines

Maryland: John R. Reeves

South Carolina: Carolyn R. Just

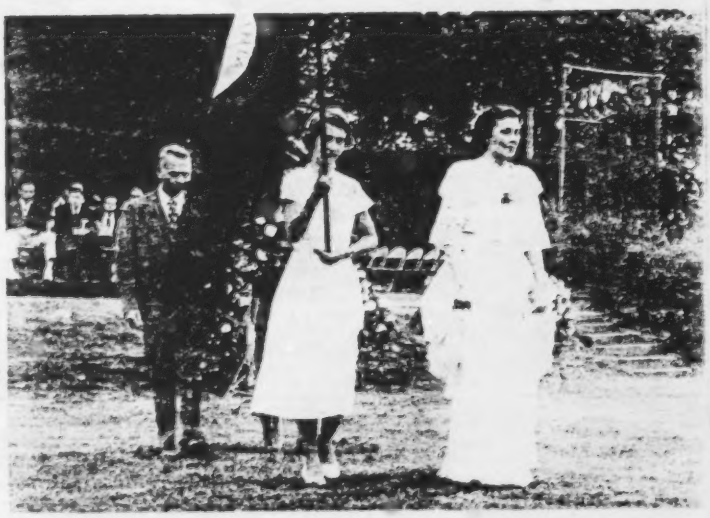
New Hampshire: John J. Kelly

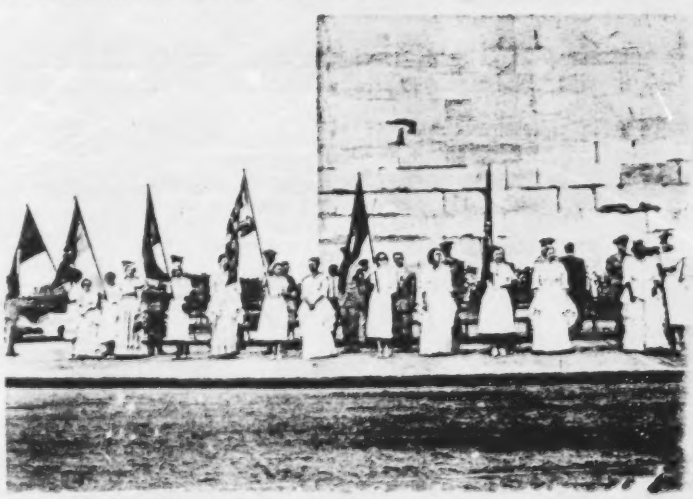
Virginia: J. J. Brewbaker

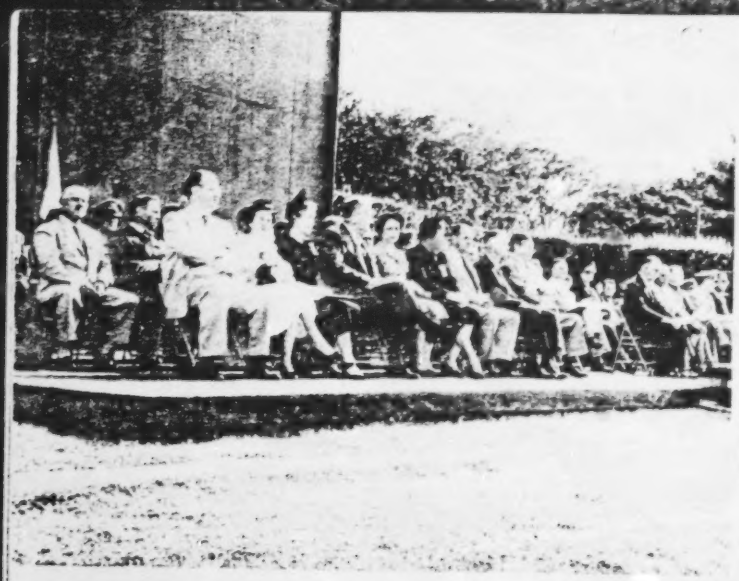
New York: Samuel Wooster

North Carolina: Ethel Perkins Edwards

Rhode Island: Charles Duffy

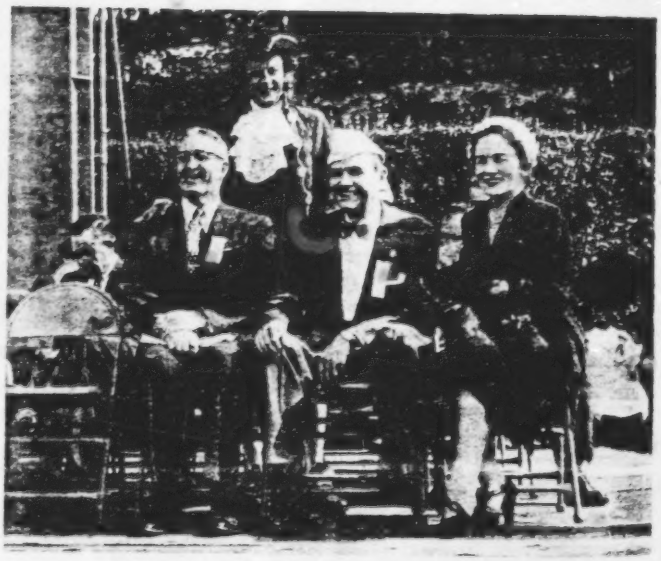






Above: Platform guests watch (left) as, at the foot of the Washington Monument (right) the pageant nears completion.

Below: Tom F. Clear, in costume, representing "the other 35 states and the territories," stands behind Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Argyle R. Mackey; American Legion Department Commander Robert A. Bunch; and Miss Maria de la Hull of the Columbia Opera Company, who sang The National Anthem and "God Bless America" as a part of the open-air program.

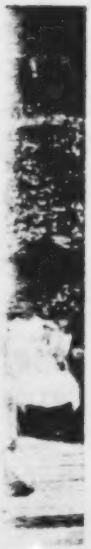


PARTICIPANTS FROM THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Mrs. Henry F. Bishop—*President, State Regent's Club*
Mrs. George B. Hartman—*State Chairman, Manual for Citizenship*
Mrs. William D. Wrightson—*Regent, Army and Navy Chapter*
Mrs. Allen Wrenn—*State Recording Secretary*
Mrs. James M. Haswell—*State Chairman, Americanism*
Mrs. Clark Riden—*State Chairman, Valley Forge*
Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton—*Past President, Daughters Colonial Wars*
Mrs. Nelson Budd—*State Chairman, Correct Use Flag*
Mrs. William P. Howe—*State Chairman, Press Relations*
Mrs. Paul J. Eichhorn—*State Chairman, Good Citizens*
Mrs. James D. Skinner—*Past State Regent*
Mrs. Howard Booher—*State Historian*
Mrs. C. Clarke Young—*Regent, Mary Washington Chapter*

The Daughters of the American Revolution who served as Pages carrying the state flags were:

Mrs. J. W. Butler
Miss Estelle Cain
Mrs. Dorothy De Shazo
Miss Lois Dorrence
Mrs. Althea Evans
Miss Mary Jane Evans
Mrs. Jon Hajnel
Mrs. Fleta Jackson
Miss Bonnie Jones
Mrs. Jean Kelly
Miss Kay Nebel
Mrs. Jean Poland
Mrs. W. M. Simon



The Constitution and the Citizen

• • •

Fundamentally, the principles of the Constitution are simple and easily understandable. Most of them were once so well understood by most of the people that they were willing to fight and die to establish them. A community which was suddenly overwhelmed by a regiment of soldiers and required to house, feed and serve them, was not in any doubt about what it meant to have soldiers "quartered" in their houses. A man who on March first did an act which was then perfectly innocent, but which act was made a crime retroactively at a legislative session the following September, was not in doubt as to the devastating effect upon him of such *ex post facto* legislation. A member of a jury who refused to join in what seemed to him an unjust verdict, as instructed by a judge, and who as a result was put in jail, and he and his family forbidden to own or enjoy his property or honors or position, had no doubt about the effect of "bills of attainder."

In fact, if our schools were properly equipped—and in my opinion they should be—there is no reason why instruction in the meaning of the Constitution could not begin in the grammar grades and proceed with increasing comprehensiveness through the secondary schools and colleges. My considered judgment is that until we do have such instruction, we will not have the intelligent, understanding citizenship-participation in government which we desire and should have. After many years in educational work and in public office, I know the "arguments of convenience" against this suggestion. To those of you who are, or will become, teachers or school board members and college trustees, I give this to you as a challenge. Your opportunity may come, as an individual, to urge and effect such changes in methods and procedures; or it may come as a member of an organization—official or voluntary—such as the many civic associations which we know so well in every community.

Too frequently, when the Constitution is being discussed, emphasis is placed upon the rights and privileges clauses. These are highly important; but we must keep them in proper perspective. Other provisions of the Constitution contain highly important specifications as to ways and means of government. Moreover, the Constitution is full of fascinating things about which most people never hear. Let me give you two examples. One is what we call the "Commerce Clause." The other we call the "Compact Clause." Just to state them, they sound pretty dull. But listen for a moment and you will see what I mean when I say that the Constitution could be well taught, even to young children.

The Commerce Clause says that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. That last clause, about the Indian tribes, pretty well shows the level of internal commerce in those days. River boats and sailing vessels ran up and down the coast and along the rivers; horseback couriers, oxcarts, horse- and mule-drawn wagons carried the land-wise commerce. Fulton's steamboat—"Fulton's folly" as it was then called—made its first trip twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution. The Colonies had quarreled among themselves about their commercial relations and set up tariffs and embargoes against each other. That was why they gave over-all control of their commercial relations to the Federal Congress.

Probably no one except an occasional genius like Benjamin Franklin even dreamed about such things as automobiles, trucks, telephones, airplanes, radio, and television which are regulated by the federal government today.

But even those forms of commerce do not by any means define the area into which the Commerce Clause has taken the federal government today. In addition to the Department of Commerce with its ranking member in the President's Cabinet, we have the Interstate Commerce Commission which regulates the railroads; the Federal Communications Commission which regulates telephones, telegraphs, radio, and television; the Federal Trade Commission prevents the use of unfair methods of competition and deceptive practices in advertising; the Securities and Exchange Commission regulates the stock and other market exchanges; the Reconstruction Finance Corporation aids in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry; the Federal Power Commission regulates the transportation of natural gas and regulates the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission

lines, and other works used in development and distribution of power; the Department of Justice enforces a large scale code of interstate criminal laws, including laws prohibiting monopolies in interstate commerce. The federal government creates corporations like TVA and develops great areas of agricultural and industrial production under such immense structures as Boulder Dam, the Grand Coulee, and Bonneville. The Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Standards, the Aviation Authority, and many other agencies and activities of the far-flung and widespreading federal power, trace back to those seven words in the Constitution: "to regulate commerce . . . among the several states." What an amazing document our Constitution has become! What capacity for growth and expansion it has shown in moving on from the primitive beginnings of 1787 to the vast intercourse of today.

"But," I hear someone say, "we think the federal government is moving too fast and too far. These are things which the states should be doing for themselves." To which someone else replies: "But these are things which go beyond state boundaries. A state cannot act when the whole nation or a large region is involved." For many years that seemed to be the end of the argument. Then suddenly someone discovered another little clause in the Constitution—what we call the Compact Clause. It says, "No state shall, without consent of Congress, . . . enter into any agreement or compact with another state . . ."

This Compact Clause appears among several other prohibitions upon the powers of states, such as engaging in war, making treaties with other nations, coining money, granting titles of nobility. For many years, no one thought of using compacts among states except for settlement of boundary disputes. Prior to 1900, there had been only seventeen such cases. Between 1900 and 1951, there have been approximately 112 compacts concerning many subjects.

In other words, far from a prohibition of state action—the clause has now become a device by which the states can *do* many things by joint action. All that is necessary is to get formal approval of Congress. And, apparently, Congress is very happy to give its approval—thus avoiding the further expansion of federal activity.

Among other things, all forty-eight states have now joined in the use of the compact clause to regulate the use of parole, probation, arrests, and other phases of criminal law administration. Fourteen states have joined in compacts for civil defense. Twenty-two states have gotten together on a compact relating to oil production and distribution. Seven states have formed the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Six states have formed the New England Water Pollution Compact. Five states have entered into the Northwestern Regional Education Compact. Other compacts relate to construction and use of bridges and tunnels, apportionment of waters from rivers and lakes, harbor development, recreation, airports and terminals, improvement of navigation, conservation of fisheries, flood control.

These are all areas into which the federal government might have entered. They are areas in which the states can act effectively upon a compact basis, if they are willing to do so. And here is a way—hidden out of sight in the Constitution for all these years—which has now been discovered and which is being used to restore state sovereignty and state action.

Is it necessary to point out that back of each such compact there has been intelligent and aggressive work by individuals and organizations? *This* is citizenship—under the Constitution—in its finest form.

Many similar examples can be found in the Constitution of such things as the Commerce Clause and the Compact Clause. There is no secret about them. No one has any monopoly interest in them. There is no word in the Constitution which cannot be found defined in an unabridged dictionary; and no word the meaning of which cannot be grasped by any intelligent, educated person. Think of the numbers of people—not law trained—who hold public office and who have sworn to support the Constitution. Are they any more capable of understanding the significance of its fundamental principles than folks like those who make up the membership of our various organizations? I suggest that whenever a question which seems difficult arises for determination, you arrange to have two attorneys of your respective communities debate its Constitutional implications. It will be a big help to you in understanding the question, and it may be even more revealing, perhaps, of the capacity of your attorneys.

The greatest danger to the Constitution comes from insidious efforts to amend it by distortion and misinterpretation. Men, who know well that they could not accomplish their purposes by using the amendment processes specified in the Constitution, sometimes try to change its meaning—and sometimes succeed—by processes of misinterpretation which could not withstand the scrutiny of judicial review. This becomes possible because most people are unaware of what is happening. This is why it is essential that there be more widespread understanding of the Constitution and greater willingness to protest its misuse or by-passing. This is the reason why we should have more general understanding of the meaning of the Constitution and more care in the selection of qualified persons to carry out the specifications of its governmental blueprints.

• • •

—Justin Miller

Youth Shares Spotlight

Above: A panel discussion was one of the high lights of the evening session, September 17. Those participating are, left to right: Mr. Leonard Gibb, President, Senior Class, High School, Monmouth, Ill.; Mrs. Ruth Montgomery, Washington Correspondent, New York Daily News; Mr. Earl Reum, District President of the Catholic Student Federation, representing the Catholic Civics Clubs; Miss Louise Britner, High School Student, Hagerstown, Maryland; Dr. William S. Vincent, Executive Officer, Citizenship Education Project, Teachers College, Columbia University —Moderator; Miss Janice Cox, High School Student, Carlsbad, New Mexico; Mr. Jerry Carlisle, High School Student, Wooster, Ohio; the Honorable Edith Cockrill, Judge, Juvenile Court, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Robert Wayne Raynesford, Jr., Head Prefect, St. Albans School, Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the panel, Dr. Vincent outlined, was to give a picture of what schools are doing to make better American citizens. He said:

The main reason for having schools is a citizenship reason. This is certainly true of our vast system of public schools. There is no reason, no reason at all, for having a system of public education mandated in every constitution of every one of the 48 states, paid for out of public tax funds with pupils compelled by law to attend, except a citizenship reason.

Since their beginning in America, schools have devoted a large part of their program of courses and activities to citizenship education. But the job is not an easy one and it is not a cheap one. More recently we have come to realize that you can't make good citizens solely by reading and talking about good citizenship. Good citizenship is a way of behaving. It is a matter of action. And if we know one thing about how people learn, it is this: Active things you learn through action. Imagine trying to teach a girl to sew without a needle and thread. Active things require some sort of laboratory approach, and citizenship is no exception.

Above: Mr. Leonard Gibb, Judge Edith Cockrill, and Miss Janice Cox of the youth-adult panel talk with Miss Carolyn Denton, Student at Howard University, who delivered the invocation at Wednesday evening's session.

Students told of cooperation in projects of civic clubs and other community groups; work in student councils; vocational internships; employment bureaus for summer work; teen-age driver control; community surveys; courtesy campaigns; propaganda analysis; visits to legislatures, courts, political headquarters; get-out-the-vote campaigns; candidate interviews; reports on political rallies; and many other specific projects showing active citizenship learning in the schools.

Above: Members of the Leader Training Team get together: Mr. John Cheney, Chief, Literature Division, Public Libraries of the District of Columbia; Miss Patricia Collins, Attorney, Department of Justice; Mr. Ralph W. Hardy, Director of Government Relations, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; and Dr. John H. Haefner, Associate Professor of Social Studies Education, State University of Iowa.

Center left: In Discussion Group 8, Dr. J. C. Holler, Director, Division of Instruction, State Department of Education, Columbia, South Carolina, makes a point as other members of the group listen.

Lower left: Mr. Bryson Rash, Director, Special Features, WMAL and WMAL-TV, serves at a group leader at one of the 20 discussion groups. With him at the table are Miss Marion W. Fox, President, New Jersey Schoolwomen's Club, Co-Chairman, and Dr. Ernest O. Melby, Dean, College of Education, New York University, Chairman of the First National Conference on Citizenship in 1946.

Coming Together on Common Ground

The policies and program of the Seventh National Conference on Citizenship were developed with continuing advice and cooperation of committees whose membership totaled more than 100 people, representing almost as many organizations.

In accordance with evaluation questionnaires, as well as the hundreds of letters from representative delegates of other years, the Seventh Conference did not differ greatly from the pattern of past conferences. Speaking at general sessions were people who stimulated their audiences to serious and constructive thinking; and in the small discussion groups that followed, as in the larger meetings, all delegates explored questions that arose out of the conference theme, "The Constitution and the Citizen."

Again in accordance with the suggestions of delegates to other conferences, the Planning Committee put a great deal of emphasis on the work group discussions. Each group represented many varied viewpoints—was, in effect, a small community in itself.

Two special features in 1952 found favor with delegates:

(1) Before the first group session Dr. Kenneth G. Bartlett, Dean, Office of Public Relations, Syracuse University, led a demonstration discussion before the entire delegate body.

(2) At the close of the third group session, delegates reassembled by regions to discuss further citizenship progress in their localities.

Miss Brotze, in announcing the demonstration group, said:

> Each year, when we have requested through questionnaires the reaction to the Conference, participants have indicated to us that they would like to have more opportunity for instruction or help in leadership in the group sessions. Certainly we all realize that, even though we have great inspiration from the able people who bring to us the messages from this platform, the real work, the real accomplishments of the Conference are through the discussion groups, because there is the place where each of you has an opportunity to speak.
>
> Perhaps there will be some who will play roles; perhaps there will be the aggressive type; perhaps there will be the retiring person who has a great deal to offer but is a bit hesitant to make his contribution. In the morning demonstration, participants will show you the way in which you might meet each of these situations.

Delegates in their enthusiasm for the demonstration wrote:

> The demonstration group prepared me with a feeling of confidence and assurance for the meeting with my own group section,

and

> Because of it, I feel sure many members made contributions who would otherwise have been silent members. I hope this feature will be continued.

In regard to the closing regional session, delegates from other states wrote in fashion similar to a message from New Jersey:

> The regional planning hour was an excellent idea, so much so that the New Jersey delegates under the able leadership of Dr. Preston have already set in motion plans for a New Jersey State Conference.

About the discussions themselves, one delegate wrote:

> A good cross section, with all ages, many occupations, men and women, and different races. The benefits to each person were the greater for so large a Conference being put on so informal a basis as existed in this group of 30.

Miss Brotze, in one of the closing sessions of the conference, said:

> We trust that you, through the opportunity which has been given to you today in the discussion groups, have expresed your thoughts one with the other concerning this most important question of the Constitution and the Citizen . . . Surely we have caught a new vision of our obligations as citizens to build a great citizenry for a great nation. That is what we are attempting to do through this conference.

And one of the delegates wrote after it was over:

> The National Conference on Citizenship is one of the greatest forces for good in our country. There is nothing like it today.

Upper left: Dr. Kenneth G. Bartlett (right), Dean, Office of Public Relations, Syracuse University, leader of the demonstration discussion group on September 18, chats with Miss Laura Simms and Mr. Richard Shelton, Students of Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Evan Evans, Superintendent of Schools, Overland Park, Kansas, and Former Chairman of the NEA Citizenship Committee, listens.

Far left center: The Honorable Robert V. Bolger, Judge, Orphans Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, presides at one of the groups.

Left center: Teen-age members of one discussion group hold the floor. The adults are not pictured here but they did not miss a word of the presentation by the younger members of the group.

Lower left: Miss Bern Berard, Chief, Detention Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Dr. Henry F. Nugent, State Supervisor of Adult Education, Providence, Rhode Island, preside over a group.

Upper right: Mr. John R. Miles, Assistant Manager, Education Department, United States Chamber of Commerce (right), shows a chart used in a discussion group to Miss Corma A. Mowrey, Director of Professional Services, West Virginia State Education Association, and former NEA President, and Mr. John Cheney, Chief, Literature Division, District of Columbia Public Libraries, and a member of the discussion leader training team.

Center right: A group of delegates talk between sessions. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. William Crum, representing the National Grange; Mr. Jimmie James, Student at Eastern High School; Mr. Sanford H. Bolz, representing the American Jewish Congress; Miss Maryann French, Student at Eastern High School.

Lower right: West Virginians at work at Citizenship Conference include (seated left to right) Miss Maralee Meisel, Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell (Ohio), Miss Virginia Atkinson, Mr. C. A. Tesch, Mrs. D. A. Ward. Standing, left to right: Mrs. O. S. Ikenberry, Mr. Allen B. Willand (Indiana), Miss Corma A. Mowrey, Mr. L. A. Toney, Miss Ruth Scarborough.

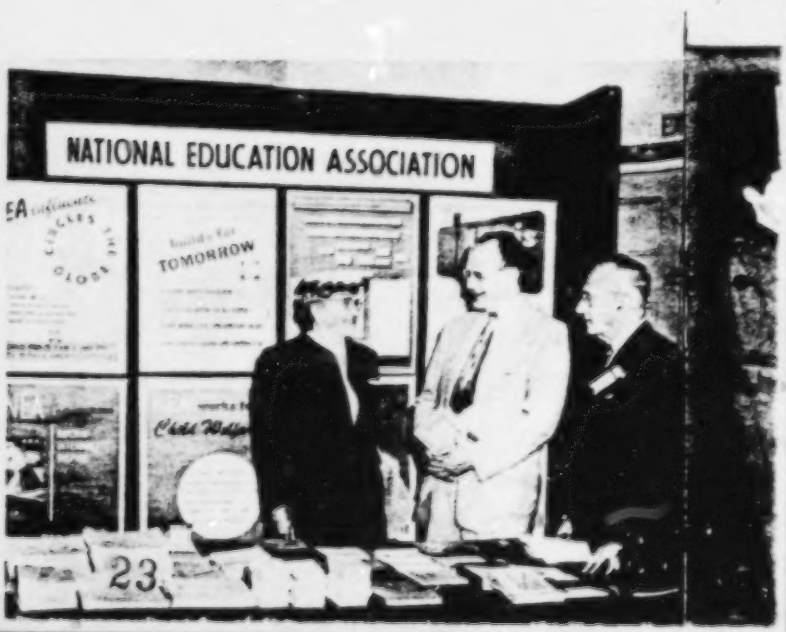
Conference Exhibits

Conference coffee hours always prove popular times for renewing old acquaintance and making new friends. In addition they are held in the exhibit hall where in 1952, 22 organizations or agencies displayed citizenship materials.

Above: The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court, talks with two members of the Citizenship Committee of the National Education Association: Mr. Tom F. Clear, Principal, Katherine T. Murphy School, Stamford, Connecticut, Chairman of the Conference exhibits; and (right) Dr. John H. Haefner, Associate Professor of Social Studies Education, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Justice Clark, as Attorney General, was the featured speaker at early National Conferences on Citizenship and has been one of the staunchest supporters of the Conference through the years of its growth.

Center: Coffee hour hostesses: Mrs. W. Harvey Young, National Board Member, Campfire Girls, Inc., and Past President of the Potomac Area Campfire Girls; Miss Margaret Ann Young, representing Rural Youth in the United States, Westminster, Maryland; and Miss Marilyn Joslin, representing the United Society of Friends, Washington, D. C.

Lower left: Mrs. William G. Carr, wife of the Executive Secretary of the National Education Association; Mrs. Harold Burton, wife of Associate Justice Burton of the United States Supreme Court; and Miss Carolyn Just, Attorney, Department of Justice, Chairman of Hostesses, discuss one of the exhibit publications.



and Coffee Hours

Below on page 26: Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, discusses the NEA exhibit with Dr. Richard B. Kennan, Executive Secretary, NEA Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education, while Mr. Leo M. Cadison, Assistant Director, Public Information, Department of Justice, looks on.

Below: Boy Scout Dennis Keough, an eighth-grader at St. James School in Falls Church, Virginia, stands with Miss Mary Sizer of the Commission on American Citizenship at the exhibit booth of the Catholic Civics Clubs of America, sponsored by the Commission on American Citizenship.

Right below: The Library of Congress celebrated Citizenship Day and cooperated with the Seventh National Conference on Citizenship by displaying materials on the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and related matters. Examining pieces of the exhibit are Commissioner Argyle R. Mackey of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Attorney General James P. McGranery, and Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress.

CONFERENCE EXHIBITORS

Allied Youth

American Red Cross

American Jewish Committee

B'nai B'rith

Boy Scouts of America

Big Brothers of America

Camp Fire Girls

Catholic Civic Clubs of America

Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency

Civic Education Project, Cambridge, Mass.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

General Commission on Chaplains

Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

National Civil Service League

National Conference of Christians and Jews

National Education Association

Pan American Sanitary Bureau—World Health Organization

Public Affairs Pamphlets

United States Department of Justice

United States National Students Association

United World Federalists

"...The People Themselves..."

Mr. Charles Kuralt, of Charlotte, North Carolina, National Contest Winner, "I Speak for Democracy," (1948); Miss Emma Mae Brotze, Co-Chairman of the Conference; and the Honorable John C. Bell, Jr., Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kuralt and Judge Bell addressed the Conference dinner meeting.

Judge Bell said to the delegates:

How can we become better citizens? A good start would be to appreciate our responsibilities and to think, work, speak, and vote for what we unselfishly believe is for the best interest of our country. The people abroad seem to have a far better realization of the importance and necessity of voting than we do here in this country. Possibly it is because we take our liberty too much for granted. As we all know from reading the newspapers, in nearly every election abroad 80 to 98 percent go to the polls and vote for their public officials on the issues which confront them locally or nationally. The voting here in America is of course startlingly different and I might add, quite discouraging. In a presidential election, approximately 50 percent vote; in a local or state election, frequently only 33 percent and sometimes less vote.

The average American citizen is a man or woman of high principles and high ideals and if he or she will take an active interest and active participation in our local, state, and national governments and their problems as well as in international affairs and then will vote their convictions, we need have no worry about the future welfare of our country. But what happens? Everywhere you go people say, "I don't know anything about politics and anyway, I have only one vote and what does one vote matter?"

Our common sense tells us that if the majority of the people felt that way, very few people would vote, and I shudder to think what would happen to our country. History also records how foolish that viewpoint is, because, as you remember, one vote elected a President of the United States; one vote was sufficient to admit five territories into the United States of America. We have to remember that our government is not an entity, separate from the people, but it is the people themselves, acting through the representatives and officials of their choice. Government in the United States under our Constitution was ordained and established to be the agent and not the master of the people. And if we assume the responsibilities of citizenship, that is the way it will continue.

If we want to preserve our free American way of life, which is a combination of liberty, brotherhood, unselfishness, love, and Godliness, all operating under a Constitutional form of government, we have to believe in it, we have to advocate it, and we have to live it.

"I Speak for Democracy"

We, the people of the United States, the Constitution talking, the United States Constitution, bulwark of the greatest democracy on earth. We, the people, ruling ourselves, running the government. We the people, 48 states, one nation. We the people, thousand upon thousand of common men. We made this nation—a land where anyone, anything, any idea can grow, unchained and free.

Great things have been said and written about this thing called democracy, but democracy is more than a written word or a spoken phrase. It is men created equal. Democracy is very evident. It is written in the faces of immigrants, the people who gave up hopes in the old country to try out something new and wonderful. It is written in the very hills and plains that have produced men like Abraham Lincoln. It is written in our lives—our brothers and ourselves, growing up with a chance.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—and freedom of thought and speech and from want and fear. Inalienable rights guaranteed in this democracy.

Inalienable right number one is life—something men have cherished from the beginnings of the earth, a free life, unfettered by government interference. It's what Americans fought for at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and New Guinea and the Solomons. But they were fighting for something more.

Something that we will call inalienable right number two—liberty. That's a big word in the American language—it's the first cousin of another big word—freedom. Liberty is guaranteed in America. It flourishes here as in no other country in the world. The unknown little man mounting to his soap box to speak his piece about how the country ought to be run. The editor of a small-town daily writing as he pleases, condemning or commending the administration freely. This little group of Mormons or Quakers or Jews worshipping God in their own way. The scientist free to search for truth, and the educator, free to teach it.

Liberty and freedom and democracy—big words in the language of a people. We take them for granted: they are ours. They build the third inalienable right championed by Thomas Jefferson—the pursuit of happiness. People living everywhere, looking for a good life. People in little towns with funny names, people in the metropolis living beside the water or the highway, looking for a good life.

One people—all races, all stocks. Simple people, but easy to rile up if you talk about taking away their freedom. We know what freedom is in America, and democracy—don't tread on us. It's produced great men—this democratic government, this youngest of the earth's powers—great names like George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and F. D. R. and Babe Ruth. And in song and in prose, the men it has produced have expressed their views of the nation's politics. James Russell Lowell called a democracy a place where every citizen has a chance and knows he has it.

Woodrow Wilson said he believed in democracy because it releases every one of man's powers, and James Pike, putting it into the words of the Louisiana Negroes, said the same thing, in a different way.

"Freedom", he said, "is a patient word, a prayerful word, a good tasting word, a sparkling word, as full of the Fourth of July as skyrockets and roman candles. Freedom is a word, a real showboat word, eight dollars long and four dollars wide."

And so that is my case—I give you democracy—not a word, not essentially a type of government. It is warm rain on Georgia, sun shining on Key West. It's wind blowing over Texas prairie, snowcapped Massachusetts hills, the sound coming up from the streets of Manhattan, waves roaring in on California's coast, industry in Chicago, and hot steel in Pittsburgh. The names of Michigan and Maryland, of Virginia and Rhode Island and North Carolina. Covered wagons rolled West, with democracy for a dream.

Democracy is a way of life, a living thing, a human thing comprised of muscles and heart and soul. I speak for democracy, and men who are free and men who yearn to be free speak with me.

—Charles Kuralt

Oh, God, our Heavenly Father, it is with sincere and humble appreciation that we thank You for the privilege of living in the land of the free where we can enjoy the fullness of Your divinity. It is the love and kindness and understanding which You have shown toward us that we will show toward our fellow men . . .

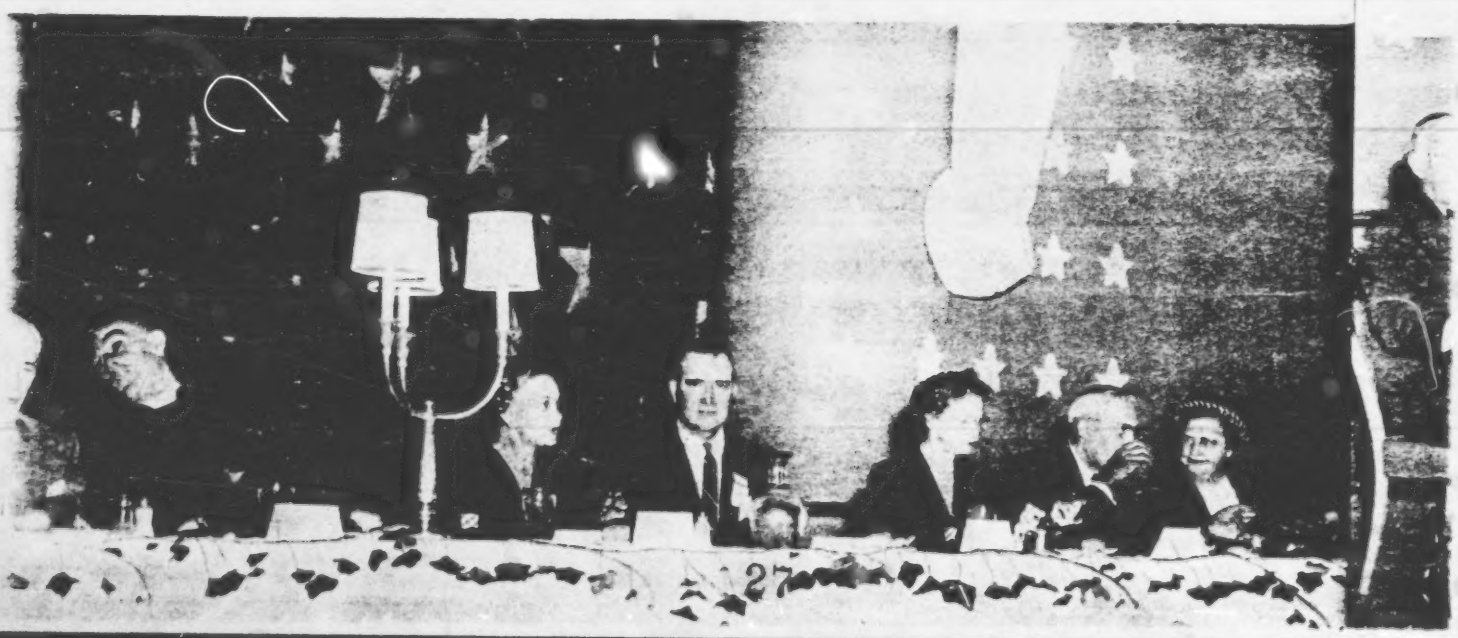
—Miss Carolyn Denton, Student,
Howard University

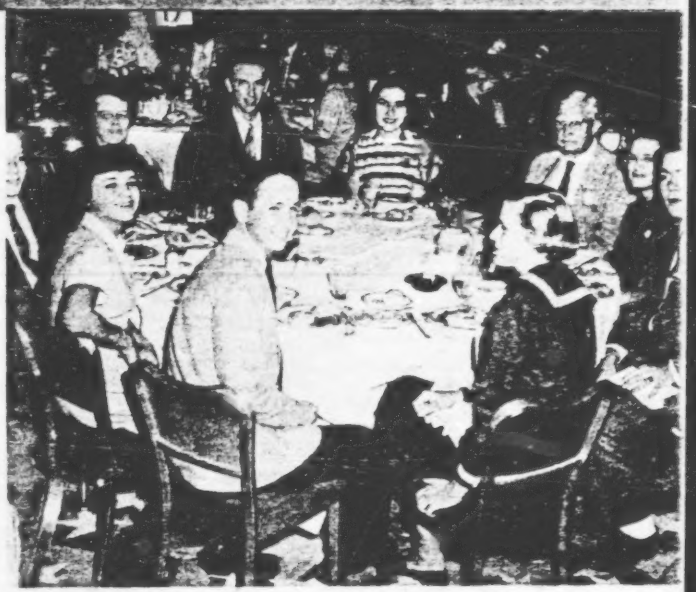
"...Pledge Themselves, One to Another..."

Some of the guests at the head table at Thursday's dinner. Reading left to right: The Honorable F. Dickinson Letts, Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia; the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate; Mrs. William G. Carr; the Honorable Benjamin G. Habberton, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Mrs. Carl B. Hyatt Dr. Karl H. Berns, Assistant Secretary for Business, National Education Association; Mrs. Robert N. Anderson.

Judge Letts had said at the Opening Session of the Conference:

> Justice means more than the administration of law according to the established rules of law and equity in the settlement of controversies by the courts. The term justice embodies all principles of rectitude and just dealing of men, one with another and conformity to it. Respect for the rights of others is the best guarantee that our own rights will be preserved.
>
> In these troubled times men should pledge themselves, one to another, as did our founding fathers in the Declaration of Independence, their lives and fortunes and their sacred honor to the cause of freedom. Our form of government and our way of life connote freedom of worship, freedom of thought, and of speech; equal opportunity; peace and security.
>
> Our government is a democracy; it rests with the people; the government and all instruments of the government are the servants of the people. This is in contrast with such governments as place the ultimate power in a ruler. With us that power abides in the breasts of our citizens.
>
> The genius of our government is difficult of definition and analysis. It is that something which abides in the hearts and minds of the people and controls in a subconscious way the conduct of men and women as citizens and prompts them in the performance of their duties to the government and the body politic. It is that which inspires the citizens to revere and respect the government and protect it from harm. It means faith, faith in our national institutions. That faith which is "The 'substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" . . .
>
> Let us think always of liberty. Pericles, an ancient Greek statesman, soldier, and philosopher, who lived and died before Christ, bequeathed to mankind his concept of liberty when he said, "The secret of happiness is liberty, and the secret of liberty is courage." May you, my friends, have courage not only in battle, if such be your lot, but courage in the affairs of your day-to-day lives that will preserve your liberties and your happiness . . .
>
> May I urge that you place above appreciation of your privileges and advantages the responsibilties and duties that come to you. Your full appreciation of citizenship will be realized only when duty is done and when responsibilities are fully and conscientiously met. The privileges and blessings which accompany the status of citizenship will enlarge and multiply with the discharge of duty. I pray that a continuing and abiding blessing will rest upon each of you . . .



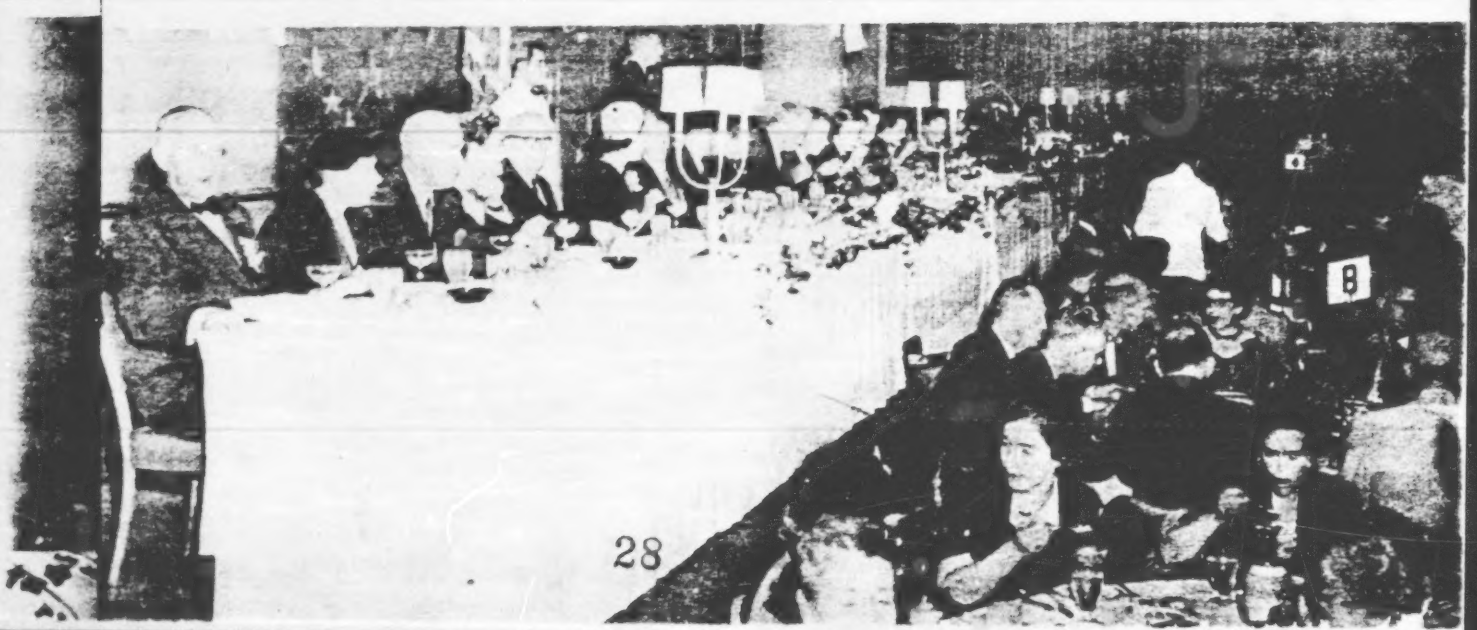


Right: Youth played an important part in the Conference and did not hesitate to match ideas with adults in the various panel discussions.

Center right: Young war veterans were special guests at the Conference dinner session.

Below: Delegates and guests enjoy company and food at the dinner session, September 18. Guests at the head table as seen in this picture, reading left to right: Mr. Leo M. Cadison, Assistant Director, Public Information, Department of Justice; Miss Virginia Kinnaird, President, NEA Staff Organization; the Honorable Robert V. Bolger, Judge, Orphans' Court, Philadelphia; Mrs. Richard B. Kennan; the Honorable Watson B. Miller, Member, Subversive Activities Control Board; Mrs. Lyle W. Ashby; Mr. Thomas Clear,* Principal, Katherine T. Murphy School, Stamford, Connecticut; the Honorable Robert N. Anderson,* Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Mrs. Karl H. Berns; the Honorable Carl B. Hyatt,* Director, Attorney General's Citizenship Program; Mr. G. Frederick Mullen, Director, Public Information, Department of Justice; Mrs. Benjamin G. Habberton; Dr. William G. Carr, Executive Secretary, National Education Association; Mr. Charles Kuralt, National Contest Winner, "I Speak for Democracy," 1948; Mrs. F. Dickinson Letts.*

** Member, Joint Conference Committee*



"God, We Thank Thee..."

Eternal Father, look down with favor we beg Thee upon this gathering. We pause at this moment to thank Thee for Thy great goodness in making us citizens of this happiest of nations. We desire to show our thanks by trying to increase the talents Thou hast given us . . .

—The Right Reverend John K. Cartwright, D. D., Rector of St. Matthew's Cathedral

Our Father God, Thou hast made and preserved us a nation. Our fathers trusted in Thee and were not confounded. In Thee we trust. To us has been passed the torch of freedom. Help us to hold our citizenship as a solemn trust. Thou has taught us to love truth and beauty and goodness. May Thy truth make us free, free from pride and prejudice and from ...t the ugly sins of disposition that do so easily beset us . . .

—The Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate

We bow our heads and turn our hearts unto Thee. O Thou who has led us out of bondage with a vision of man's righteousness, Thou who has taught us that we are faithful children of a just God only when we labor for liberty and justice for all, guide us in our deliberations this day so that we shall clear the path that leads upward, to find the way that builds new strength and new hope for the children of men . . .

—Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, Minister of the Washington Hebrew Congregation

• • •

On the preceding page, the informal dinner of the Conference. On this page, the Honorable Watson B. Miller, Member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, with one of the young veterans, honor guests at the dinner. Mr. Miller said, in introducing these young veterans:

There are no words, in any language with which I have a speaking familiarity, that could adequately express our love for them or make graphic their sacrifices. They bear sanguinary scars and prideful memoirs of far away, pristine dawns and crimson sunsets, and tender memories for those who are held close in the enfolding arms of the Heavenly Father. I am humbly privileged to introduce these young men . . .

W. D. Currie, Linesville, Pennsylvania—service in French Morocco and North Africa.

Laurence Mullan, Brooklyn, New York—Private, Second Class.

Dennis Scoville, Robbinsdale, Minnesota—Sergeant, United States Marine Corps.

Earl Rouse, Detroit, Michigan—BMC, United States Marine Corps, Skipper of his own LSU. (He was the first to tak... landing craft north of the 38th Parallel.)

Albert F. Gatlin—Captain in DDC, service in French Morocco, Panama, Scotland. Sub duty, carrier duty.

Stanley Adukonis, Weymouth, Massachusetts—Staff Sergeant.

Richard Barber, Randolph, New York—Corporal, Pusan.

Roger O. Fortin, Kingston, Rhode Island—Private, Charwon.

Arthur Winninger, Dale, Indiana—Yanchon.

Kenneth Newlin, New York City—Corporal, Yanchon.

George Ammerman, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania—Corporal, Yanggu Valley.

John Tinney, Newark, New Jersey—Private First Class, Yanggu Valley.

"...One of the Most Important Things That Can Happen..."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she addressed the closing session of the Seventh National Conference on Citizenship.

Mrs. Roosevelt said:

I can think of nothing more important than the work which you have been doing in these past few days. It was very interesting to me to find that you here, all of you, citizens of the United States, had had some difficulty in the way you could come to an agreement on certain questions about our citizenship, because you will perhaps realize that one of the things that interests the whole world today is just what the people of the United States actually mean by their citizenship in a democracy.

What are the things that we really believe our citizenship stands for? What is it that we are striving for? Do we always achieve it? Do we have failures? But what, on the whole, is this great country and its people offering the world?

That is why, to me, a conference like this where we face our problems of citizenship at home is one of the most important things that can happen at the present time, because we have become to the world the symbol of democracy. Any failure that occurs here is not a failure of the people of the United States; it is a failure of democracy. I have had that said to me.

What happens is that somebody who does not particularly like democracy in the United Nations will get up and recite, probably from one of our own papers, something that has happened somewhere in the United States. And

then they never say, "Is that something which you, the people of the United States, think proper or right?" They always say, "Is that what you call democracy, Mrs. Roosevelt?"

I say, "No, no, that is a failure of democracy, and our great advantage in the United States is that we have known about our successes and our failures and those who really care can work to improve our democracy."

But I have come to feel that one of the most important things, not just to the United States, important as it is, but to the world, is that we should make the world understand that we do not think democracy, as we have it, is always perfect, that there are many things that we are constantly working to improve, but that we do firmly believe that the fundamentals as laid down in our Constitution and our Bill of Rights are so good that we can build on those the best government, the best way of life, and the greatest liberty—not license but liberty—that human beings can have.

* * *

If we are going to live in this small world, then it is desperately important to us that every human being has every one of these human rights, freedoms, privileges, and accepts the obligations. Don't blame them, however, too much. In their first vote in India, 66 percent of the population voted. That is better than we do sometimes. And they came, some of them, three days' trek through the jungle. We do not often have to travel three days through a dangerous jungle to vote.

So I think it is well for us to realize that the preservation of every one of our rights, free speech, the right to differ, freedom of religion, the effort to come away from fear which is brought about by want and by aggression, all of those things that we work for through our citizenship and that we must constantly keep in mind, are not just being fought for because they are good for us but because if we achieve them and if all of our people really participate, really accept the great privilege of being a citizen in a democracy, then we have done something for the world as a whole. We have actually given them an example of what democracy can do in helping people to grow and to work together for better purposes, for better things for all of them, and that is what the world is crying out for.

That is why the peoples of the world turn to us as the most promising leaders that they can turn to.

We must be strong and we must be loyal and we must stand by our very best standards, and we must learn that we are part of a human race.

The human race is made up of people of many kinds and many religions but they are all people at many levels because they have had different opportunities. But they can all grow; and, just as we grow day by day and year by year, they will grow if we learn that we are a part and that we have an obligation to help this growth throughout the world.

And by doing it we will gain for ourselves and for our children and grandchildren not just a country that is better to live in, but a world that is better to live in.

Overtones of the Seventh National Conference

Stephen Leacock once wrote of the man who jumped on his horse and rode off in all directions. My task is the much trickier one of sitting astride all the horses and riding off in one direction. For how *can* one man . . . hope to summarize what your 18 discussion groups have been saying?

You are, after all, America in miniature. There are some 1000 of you, representing approximately 600 organizations and millions of "doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs"—to say nothing of the "butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers." You are not all of one mind, and I would be less than candid if I were to report that you were. Your discussions, I think it is fair to say, generated heat as well as light.

* * *

"What rights seem most fundamental at this moment"? You did not, and probably could not, give a categorical or definitive answer. You did not use the word "right" consistently, reflecting the difficulty you found in defining it. The rights you reported were those which seemed most important to you at this time.

You selected the right to fair and speedy trial and equal justice under law as fundamental. This right, you suggested, was intimately connected with freedom from fear of "guilt by association" and fear of nonjudicial hearings and investigations before extralegal governmental bodies. Our right as citizens to appeal to the courts is fundamental because it protects us from oppression by the government as well as by the majority. Freedom of speech, you said, must be guaranteed up to the point where criminality is officially determined. "There is a tendency," said a representative of the American Jewish Congress, "to confuse democracy with orthodoxy. The right to dissent has been misinterpreted as a lack of unity."

You made it clear that no matter what rights are selected for emphasis, there are persistently troublesome problems related to the exercise of them. First among these, perhaps, is the apathy of many citizens toward their Constitutional rights and obligations as citizens. Such apathy, said a representative of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is in fact, "subversive *in*activity" because it plays into the hands of those seeking to destroy our system. You pointed out that rights guaranteed on paper in the form of legal enactments are not always guaranteed in practice. The result is discrimination against individuals and groups. A disturbing and little recognized fact is that the violation of the guaranteed rights of a few is also a violation of the guaranteed rights of all.

* * *

Is it possible, you asked, to maintain and perpetuate the values of our society, including those pertaining to rights and privileges, without resorting to indoctrination? You were much concerned with this question and with the twin problem of the role of the teacher in dealing with controversial issues in the classroom, but you were unable to go much beyond recognizing the complexity of it.

One group, finally, looked beyond the boundaries of the United States to find an even greater problem emerging on the horizon. As America assumes greater responsibility among the nations of the world, this group suggested, issues relating to the extension of basic rights to all the peoples of the world will come increasingly to the fore.

At this point you turned your attention to the responsibilities of citizenship because, as one of you put it, "On every liberty there is a price tag." Seemingly you found it somewhat easier to deal with civic responsibilities, although, as in the case of rights and privileges, you obviously did not try to submit a complete or exhaustive list. Among those you found worthy of special attention were these:

The responsibility . . .

1. To vote—regularly, and intelligently, and in the primary as well as the general elections;

2. To follow up on voting by holding the elected officials responsible for their actions and conduct. At the same time, you insisted, it is urgent that citizens aid actively in the development of a feeling of trust and confidence in the vast majority of loyal, honest, and capable public servants;

3. To obey the duly enacted laws of the land even though individual pieces of legislation may not coincide with your convictions;

4. To pay taxes with as good a grace as possible, and to seek information about the disposition of taxes in order to hold elected officials responsible for the wise use of them;

5. To support your country in armed conflict

Serving as a Special Guests Committee were Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell and Mrs. James T. McGranery, representing the National Education Association and the United States Department of Justice respectively. Part of their pleasant duty was to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and to accompany her again to her car.

. . . dying for it if necessary."

6. To oppose the activities of subversive persons and organizations, without, however, subverting our own liberties vouchsafed us by the Constitution;

7. To put public interest ahead of private advancement;

8. To speak out, even at considerable cost to the individual, in support of the rights of others. You were not in full agreement here, but you were concerned with the importance of this question.

9. To define rights and responsibilities in terms meaningful to the individual, and to develop a program of action for meeting the problems involved; and finally,

10. To join with others in "making the Constitution live," that is, by insisting upon a constructive approach which emphasizes the contributions which all individuals and groups are capable of making toward better citizenship.

Not all of you, of course, discussed or agreed upon these obligations, but the list is representative of your reports.

• • •

There was one point on which you seemed all to be in complete agreement. You couched it in different phrases, but the thought was this—good citizenship demands action and participation. It is an active, not a passive thing. The key problem, you seemed to conclude, is to find ways of increasing constructive and intelligent action by individuals and groups alike.

You went on to enumerate far more specific techniques and devices than I can possibly report. It seemed to me, however, that you grouped them under several headings.

WAYS AND MEANS:

1. *To increase civic participation:*
An educator from Rhode Island pointed out that "It is easier to discuss the affairs of the *world* than to discuss the affairs of the *ward.*" And a New York judge was even more direct: "We must participate in political machines so that we can make them better." We can increase participation, you said, by providing accurate information to the general public through community channels such as the League of Women's Voters; by providing opportunities for all groups in planning and organizing community projects; by organizing local and state citizenship conferences and "town meetings" to help in developing sound public opinion; by lowering the voting age from 21 to 18; and by making clear to all citizens that the perpetuation of fundamental rights requires moral courage and intrepid action. As one group put it, "There is no substitute for personal contact in spreading the best for which America stands."

2. *To improve citizenship education in our schools:*
You underlined the important role of the schools in fostering better citizenship. To insure the best kind of training, it is necessary for all of us to make sure that courses dealing with citizenship are examined, revised, and vitalized; to provide inservice courses for teachers to help them do a better job; to encourage participation in field trips, excursions, and projects such as Boys' State and Girls' State sponsored by the American Legion; and, as adults, to find additional ways in which to work *with* youth instead of merely working *for* them, by providing additional opportunities for participation in community affairs.

3. *To reduce discrimination:*
Several groups focused their attention upon this important facet of good citizenship. You suggested that progress in this area can be made by removing racial and religious prejudices from textbooks and schools; by employing members of minority groups and accepting them as equal and first class citizens; and by working actively, through all possible means, for the equal treatment, in fact, of all.

4. *To increase neighborliness and to integrate the newcomer in our midst:*
You emphasized the importance of the "good neighbor" policy applied personally and directly at the local level. You cited the work of the Chrysler Corporation's Citizenship Committee which determines an alien's employability, keeps track of him, and assists him in his steps toward citizenship. We must make an immigrant feel, you said, that we need him as much as he needs us. You suggested, also, that the Constitution should be translated into many different languages. "I speak for the D. P.'s and other new people in this country," said one participant. "Translate the Constitution into their languages so they may get to understand it sooner."

5. *To reduce civic apathy:*
No other aspect of citizenship concerned you more or elicited more numerous and specific suggestions for action. Apathy, you pointed out, is often based on the habit of "taking it for granted." Progress toward reducing apathy can be made by vitalizing adult educational opportunities in all communities; by discovering

ways in which citizens can identify themselves with their government at all levels, particularly the ward and precinct; by sponsoring "get-out-the-vote" campaigns; by publishing voting records of candidates; by using radio and TV constructively for presenting candidates and issues; and by building a genuine feeling for the greatness of America through publications, programs, and other means.

Finally, you made helpful suggestions for the improvement of this conference which will be duly considered. One group proposed a final pledge to be taken by each member here present:

"I, a citizen of the United States of America, accept responsibility during the coming year to make our Constitution better known and to further the acceptance and practice of its basic principles in my own life and in the lives of those around me."

• • •

Conversations between persons, as you know, are much more than mere words. They consist, too, of such things as gestures, inflections, and changes of expression. Conferences, like conversations, have overtones—the intangibles of spirit and feelings. What were the overtones of this Seventh National Conference on Citizenship? What did this cross-section of America reveal about itself?

So far as I am concerned, at least, I heard America singing . . .

I heard the chords of loyalty, not the discords of subversion . . .

I heard the sounds of incorruptibility, not corruption . . .

I listened to the opening stanzas of the spirit of idealism and heard the closing verses of the spirit of selfish materialism . . .

I caught the faint echoes of a concern for the rights of men not limited by color of skin, by state lines, or international boundaries . . .

I heard the familiar melody of our American heritage, long-remembered.

Perhaps the lyrics (you used) were not the same as the original, but the tune was as of old . . .

For I heard the aftertones of Freedom's Bell:

"We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

I heard again the voices of free and determined men:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

I heard, too, the solemn roll of drums at Gettysburg:

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

I heard again the clear bugle notes of January 6, 1941, sounding the alert:

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

. . . freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world

. . . freedom of every person to worship God—in his own way everywhere in the world

. . . freedom from want—everywhere in the world

. . . freedom from fear—anywhere in the world."

I strained, at last, to hear a muted chorus singing:

"Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, . . .

Now, therefore, The General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations . . ."

Yes, I am sure I heard America singing. *These* were the overtones of this Seventh National Conference on Citizenship.

—John H. Haefner

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L. Paul Winings, *General Counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

National Education Association, shakes hands with Dr. William G. Carr, inaugurated as new Executive Secretary in October 1952. Both were Honorary Sponsors of the Seventh National Conference on Citizenship.

Above: Members of the Department of Justice staff gathered at the Statler Hotel: Mrs. Edwina V. A. Avery, Miss Bobbie Pridgen, the Honorable Carl B. Hyatt, Miss Helen L. Foster, Miss Eva M. Barsis, Miss Jane S. Hallett, Miss Mary Elizabeth Jameson, Miss Mildred E. Fanebust, Miss M. Frances Smith, Miss Elizabeth F. Hart.

Lower left: Important to the growth of the citizenship conferences has been the never-failing support and thoughtfulness of those in top policy-making and administrative posts in the sponsoring agencies. Dr. Willard E. Givens, retiring Executive Secretary of the

Dr. Carr said to the delegates of the Sixth Conference:

This Conference contains the people and the powerful organizations that could, in the next few years, make American education an instrument to secure the future of this nation. If each individual here would say that his top priority is to make the schools of America strong for their great task, not just good enough to get by, but good enough for the American future, that would be realism. It is, I suppose, after all, idealism too. For ideals and realities, strive as we will to separate them, are inexorably intertwined. Action without ideals is aimless and ideals without action are dreaming.

Above: Members of the NEA working force gather at the Association headquarters. Front row: Miss Roberta Bolen, Mrs. Anna Gamble, Miss Geraldine Fitez, Mrs. Lucile Ellison, Mrs. Lois Flambouris. Second row: Miss Julie Krentzlin, Miss Virginia Kinnaird, Mrs. Ruth O'Brien, Mrs. Elaine Allen, Miss Elsie Shannon, Dr. Ruth Little, Miss Natalie Gould, Mrs. Helen S. Lloyd, Miss Constance Plain, Mrs. Shirley Ward, Mrs. Elizabeth Raffetry, Mrs. Constance Jones.

Lower right: Bobbie Pridgen (Department of Justice) and Constance Plain (National Education Association) were cited at the closing session of the Conference as representative of the sacrificial spirit of the joint work of NEA and Department of Justice staffs, and the many others who contributed to make the Conference "go." The Honorable Carl B. Hyatt said in introducing these two young workers:

During the past two days you have had introduced to you from this platform the heads of the two sponsoring agencies, some of the high officials of those agencies, and members of the Joint Conference Committee and others who have played important roles in the building of this Conference. I should like to take just a moment, however, to tell you about the work of what we call the unknown and unsung army of volunteers. It is estimated that approximately 300 people have contributed to this Conference in simple though not less essential roles. It would take hours to name them from this platform. We have, however, selected two, not only for recognition of their special contribution, but that, in recognizing them, we would in turn be recognizing the 300 that are unapplauded and unsung.

Upper left: Standing left to right: the Honorable Argyle R. Mackey, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Dr. Everett C. Preston, Director, Division of Adult Education, State Department of Education, Trenton, New Jersey; Dr. Henry B. Hazard, Former Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Mr. Soterios Nicholson, representing Federation of Citizens Associations, District of Columbia; Dr. Henry F. Nugent, State Supervisor of Adult Education, Providence, Rhode Island; the Honorable L. Paul Winings, General Counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Mr. James A. Hamilton, Chief, Citizenship Services Branch, Citizenship Services and Instruction Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Above, reading left to right: Mr. Norwood Johnson, Miss Ellen K. Anderson, Miss Elizabeth F. Hart, Miss Catherine R. Gibson, Mr. Vincent E. Pace, all of the staff of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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Program

Tuesday, September 16

Pre-Conference Activities

REGISTRATION
3:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.
Mezzanine Check Room

MEETING—Discussion Leaders Only
10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
NEA Board of Directors Room
Leader Training Team:
Mr. John Cheney, *Chief, Literature Division, Public Libraries of the District of Columbia*
Dr. Kenneth G. Bartlett, *Dean, Office of Public Relations, Syracuse University*
Dr. John H. Haefner, *Associate Professor of Social Studies Education, State University of Iowa*

LUNCHEON—Discussion Leaders Only
1:15 P.M.
Martinique Hotel

DINNER—Youth-Adult Panel Only
6:30 P.M.
Martinique Hotel

Wednesday, September 17

Preliminary Events

REGISTRATION
8:00 A.M. to 9:30 A.M.
Mezzanine Check Room

COFFEE HOUR
8:30 A.M. to 9:30 A.M.
Congressional Room
(Admission by Delegate Badge)
Special Guests:
Sponsors of the Conference and other distinguished representatives
Music: United States Army Band
Captain Hugh Curry, *Commanding Officer*

Opening General Session

9:45 A.M. to 12:00 Noon
Presidential Room
Presiding: The Honorable Justin Miller, *Chairman of the Board and General Counsel, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters—Chairman of the Conference*
Advancement of the Colors: American Legion National Guard of Honor—Captain Gail T. Judd, *Leader*
Invocation: The Right Reverend John K. Cartwright, D.D., *Rector of St. Matthew's Cathedral*
National Anthem: United States Army Band
Pledge of Allegiance: Colonel Justice M. Chambers, *Winner, Congressional Medal of Honor*
Welcome Addresses:
The Honorable James P. McGranery, *Attorney General of the United States*
Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, *President, National Education Association*
The Conference Purpose: Dr. Richard B. Kennan, *Executive Secretary, NEA Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education*
Address: The Honorable Harry S. Truman, *President of the United States*
Naturalization Proceedings
Presiding: The Honorable F. Dickinson Letts, *Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia*

Opening of the Court: Mr. Francis M. Goetzinger, *Deputy United States Marshal*
Address: The Honorable F. Dickinson Letts
Introduction of Program Chairman: Mr. S. Churchill Elmore, *Chairman, Committee on Citizenship, The Bar Association of the District of Columbia*
"Significance of Citizenship": T/Sgt. Arthur C. Farrington, USMC, *Veteran of Korean action, holder of the Purple Heart and Bronze Star*
Response: Mrs. Anna Falcone, *Member of the Naturalization Class*

"Responsibilities of Citizenship": Mrs. James B. Patton, *President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution*

"Opportunities of Citizenship": The Honorable Argyle R. Mackey, *Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice*

Presentation of Petitioners: Mr. Lowell R. Palmes, *Naturalization Examiner, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Motion for Admission: Mr. Lowell R. Palmes

Granting of Motion: The Honorable F. Dickinson Letts

Administering Oath of Allegiance: The Honorable Harry M. Hull, *The Clerk of the Court*

Closing of Court: Mr. Francis M. Goetzinger

PETITIONERS

Marie-Louise Helene Abel.....*Germany*
Rosemary Lois Anthoni.....*England*
Nina Arlet.....*Latvia*
Ida Victoria Bernardon.....*Italy*
Frederic Emil Bolliger.....*Switzerland*
Pietro Bozzone.....*Italy*
Alice Arousiag Brown.....*Uruguay*
Alice Callahan.....*Lebanon*
Yolanda Cattoche.....*Iraq*
Perla Chad.....*Cuba*
Charlotte Frances Chambers.....*Austria*
Constantinos Cokokeos.....*Greece*
Kristina Maria Conklin.....*Poland*
William Alexander Da Costa.....*Bermuda*
Emilia Cuozzo Di Lascio.....*Italy*
Jeanine De Losh.....*France*
Anna Falcone.....*Italy*
Justiniano Guzman Ferrer.....*Philippine Islands*
Joyce Taylor Ficks.....*Canada*
Rosaria Finelli.....*Italy*
Rae Gendason.....*Former U. S. Citizen*
Maria Gionis.....*Greece*
Filomena Rosa Gomez.....*Spain*
Elli Alice Guttmann.....*Germany*
Marianne Wilhelmine Hansbrough.....*Germany*
Ralph Joseph Henry.....*Panama*
Anna Maria Herrington.....*Netherlands*
Mary Elizabeth Hudson.....*Ireland*
Edeltraud Frieda Hurley.....*Germany*
Florence Louisa Johnson.....*Canada*
Elfriede Franziska Kitchens.....*Austria*
Elisabeth Rahel Kitzinger.....*Germany*
Gwendolien Violet Mary Korniloff.....*England*
Benita Elizabeth Kurylchek.....*Austria*
Sofia Matheos Lankford.....*Greece*
Ilona Lichtig.....*Hungary*
Cleta Malara.....*Italy*
Patrick John McMenamin.....*Ireland*
Jane Milne Murphy.....*Scotland*
Irene Neelly.....*Russia*
Carlos Serafin Ojeda.....*Cuba*
Shao-Hung Pond.....*China*
Piejsach Portnoj.....*Germany*
Rose Prencipe.....*Italy*
Stanislava Rasin.....*Czechoslovakia*
Vaclav Rasin.....*Czechoslovakia*
Nada Ave Maria Roberts.....*Italy*
Renee Elsie Rogers.....*England*
Federico Sales Romero.....*Philippine Islands*
Ann Felicitas Scott.....*Germany*
Heinrich Thole.....*Germany*
Hedwig Emilie Marianne Watson.....*Germany*
Arla Beatriz Williams.....*Argentina*
Eftechia Zacharias.....*Greece*

NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE

Benjamin G. Habberton, Charles E. Bugay, S. Churchill Elmore, James T. Gallahorn, Harry M. Hall, James H. Hamilton, Jr., Helen T. Nelson, Lowell R. Palmes, Dudley Smith

Wednesday Afternoon

CEREMONY OF WREATH LAYING—Honoring the Signers of the Constitution from the Thirteen Original States

3:30 P.M.

Sylvan Theater

Washington Monument Grounds

Jointly sponsored by the District of Columbia Citizenship Day Committee, Colonel Waldron E. Leonard, *Chairman,* and the National Conference on Citizenship

The Honorable F. Joseph Donohue, *President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia—Master of Ceremonies*

Prelude—Concert

Army Element, United States Naval School of Music

The Massing of Colors

Patriotic Organizations

Invocation

The Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D.D., *Chaplain, House of Representatives*

Welcome by the Chairman

Introduction of the Master of Ceremonies

Pledge of Allegiance

Led by Mr. Robert A. Bunch, *Department Commander, The American Legion*

The Proclamation

Read by Rutherford Day, representing the Department Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars

"God Bless America"

Soloist, Miss Maria de la Hull, *Columbia Opera Company*

Introduction of Distinguished Guests

Including Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., *Chairman of Arrangements*, and Norville Lee, *Olympic Champion*

Address: The Honorable James P. McGranery, *Attorney General of the United States*

Pageant: Wreath Laying by the Thirteen Original States

Directed by the Honorable Waldron E. Leonard, *Chairman*

EXHIBIT—*Materials on the Constitution, The Declaration of Independence, and other related subjects*

Library of Congress

Conference Delegates, Special Guests

Wednesday Evening Session

8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Presidential Room

Presiding Officer: Miss Emma Mae Brotze, *Principal, Marshall Junior High School, Marshall, Texas—Co-Chairman of the Conference*

Invocation: Miss Carolyn Denton, *Senior, College of Liberal Arts, Howard University*

Keynote Address: The Honorable Justin Miller, *Chairman of the Board and General Counsel, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters*

Adult and Youth Panel on Citizenship:

Moderator: Dr. William S. Vincent, *Executive Officer, Citizenship Education Project, Teachers College, Columbia University*

Participants:

Miss Louise Britner, *Hagerstown High School, Hagerstown, Maryland*

Mr. Jerry Carlisle, *High School Student, Doylestown, Ohio*

Miss Janice Cox, *Senior, High School, Carlsbad, New Mexico*

The Honorable Edith Cockrill, *Judge, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia*

Mr. Leonard Gibb, *President, Senior Class, High School, Monmouth, Illinois*

Mrs. Ruth Montgomery, *Washington Correspondent, New York Daily News*

Mr. Robert Wayne Raynesford, Jr., *Head Prefect, St. Albans School for Boys, Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Earl Reum, *District President of the Catholic Student Federation, Representing the Catholic Civic Clubs*

Announcements

Thursday, September 18

Thursday Group Activities

COFFEE HOUR

8:30 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.

Congressional Room

DEMONSTRATION GROUP DISCUSSION

9:15 A.M. to 10:15 A.M.

Presidential Room

Leader: Dr. Kenneth G. Bartlett, *Dean, Office of Public Relations, Syracuse University*

DISCUSSION GROUP SESSIONS

10:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

See Delegate Badge for Group Assignment

Theme: "The Constitution and the Citizen"

DISCUSSION GROUP SESSIONS

2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.

See Delegate Badge for Group Assignment

Theme: "The Constitution and the Citizen"

Thursday Dinner

(Informal)

7:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Presidential Room

Presiding: Miss Emma Mae Brotze, *Principal, Marshall Junior High School, Marshall, Texas*

Music: United States Navy Orchestra

Invocation: The Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, *Chaplain of the United States Senate*

Address: Mr. Charles Kuralt, Charlotte, N. C., *National Contest Winner, "I Speak for Democracy," 1948*

Address: The Honorable John C. Bell, Jr., *Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*

Announcements

Friday, September 19

Friday Morning Activities

DISCUSSION GROUP SESSIONS

9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.

See Delegate Badge for Group Assignment

Theme: "The Constitution and the Citizen"

REGIONAL PLANNING HOUR

11:45 A.M. to 12:45 P.M.

Delegates will meet as follows:

From District of Columbia and Territories

Federal Room

Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue, *Chairman*

From Maryland and Virginia

South American Room

Dr. Earle T. Hawkins and Dr. J. J. Brewbaker, *Chairmen*

From Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and New York

Pan American Room

Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., *Chairman*

From Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut

District Room

Dr. Henry B. Hazard and Mr. Thomas Curtin, *Chairmen*

From North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri

Capitol Room

Dr. A. D. Holt and Mr. Evan Evans, *Chairmen*

From Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia

Potomac Room

Miss Corma Mowrey and the Honorable Sidney G. Kusworm, *Chairmen*

From California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Minnesota

Foyer I

Miss Emma Mae Brotze, *Chairman*

Friday Luncheon and Closing Session

1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Presidential Room

Presiding: The Honorable Justin Miller, *Chairman of the Board and General Counsel, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters*

Music: United States Marine Band

Invocation: Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, *Minister of the Washington Hebrew Congregation*

Summarization Report: Dr. John H. Haefner, *Associate Professor of Social Studies Education, State University of Iowa*

Address: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, *United States Member of the Commission on Human Rights*

Announcements

Formal Closing of the Conference

National Anthem

Retirement of the Colors: American Legion National Guard of Honor

EVALUATION SESSION (Joint Committee and Conference Planning Committee)

4:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Pan American Room

Group Leaders

John C. Aldrich, *Professor, New York University, representing Joint Council on Economic Education*

Bern Berard, *Chief, Detention Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Charles E. Bish, *Principal, McKinley High School, Washington, D. C.*

Robert V. Bolger, *Judge, Orphans' Court, Philadelphia*

Henry S. Brunner, *Head, Department of Agricultural Education, Pennsylvania State College*

Paul E. Bugay, *Committee on Citizenship, Bar Association of the District of Columbia*

Marguerite H. Burnett, *Director, Adult Education, Delaware State Department of Public Instruction*

Margaret J. Butcher, *Department of English, Howard University*

Richard A. Chappell, *Chief of Probation, Administrative Office of the United States Courts*

Ryland W. Crary, *Training and Education Office, Federal Civil Defense Administration*

Robert L. Durkee, *Executive Secretary, Delaware State Education Association*

Harry K. Eby, *National Director, School Relationships, Boy Scouts of America*

Rhea M. Eckel, *Assistant Director, Center for Field Services, New York University, and Treasurer, New York State Citizens Council*

Eleanor C. Fishburn, *Managing Editor, News and Journal, American Junior Red Cross*

W. G. Flinn, *International Association of Machinists*

Marion W. Fox, *President, New Jersey Schoolwomen's Club*

Isaac Franck, *Executive Director, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington*

George L. Glasheen, *Chief, Educational Services, United States Atomic Energy Commission*

Edward E. Grusd, *Editor, National Jewish Monthly of B'nai B'rith*

Benjamin van Doren Hedges, *Executive Vice President, Big Brothers of America, Philadelphia*

Lawrence O. Haaby, *Associate Professor of Education, University of Tennessee*

Homer Kempfer, *Specialist in General Adult and Post-High School Education, United States Office of Education*

Kathleen N. Lardie, *Manager, Station WDTR, and Superintendent of Radio-TV, Detroit Public Schools*

John R. Miles, *Assistant Manager, Education Department, United States Chamber of Commerce*

Corma A. Mowrey, *Director of Professional Services, West Virginia State Education Association*

Thomas W. Mulrooney, *Chairman, Delaware Commission on Children and Youth*

Henry F. Nugent, *Rhode Island State Supervisor of Adult Education*

Everett C. Preston, *Director, Division of Adult Education, State Department of Education, Trenton, New Jersey*

Mrs. William Rabkin, *Member-at-Large, B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council*

Bryson B. Rash, *Director, Special Features, WMAL and WMAL-TV*

Mary Ann Scherer, *Representative, American Junior Red Cross*

Curtis Shears, *Founder and Past President, Big Brothers of the District of Columbia*

John Shilling, *Assistant State Superintendent, State Board of Education, Delaware*

Wilmer E. Shue, *Superintendent, Newark Special School District, Delaware*

Clara Thorpe, *County Superintendent of Schools, Granite Falls, Minnesota*

M. Channing Wagner, *Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Delaware*

Albert S. Watson, *Management Officer, State Department*

Clyde E. Weinhold, *Assistant, Division of Adult Education, State Department of Education, New Jersey*

Kenneth A. Wells, *Director, Research Service, Boy Scouts of America*

Charles F. West, *Grand Lodge Representative, International Association of Machinists*

L. Paul Winings, *General Counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Charles C. Wise, Jr., *Legislative Counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation*

Among Those Invited To Serve as Hosts and Hostesses

Maurine Howard Abernathy
Florence Anderson
Mrs. Robert Anderson
Mrs. Lyle W. Ashby
Thomas R. Balaban
David R. Balch
A. K. Baraeat
Robert W. Barker
W. W. Bauer
Florence H. Becker
Mrs. Karl H. Berns
William R. Bird
Paxton Blair
Walton B. Bliss
Thomas A. Carlin
Mrs. William G. Carr
Barbara Catton
Mrs. Newell Clapp
Kenneth Clark
Frank L. Clayton
Ernest M. Collins
Helen Crabtree
Alice Elizabeth Daniels
J. Noel Deutscher
Helen V. Dolan
James M. Eagan
Roland Elliott
Leonard M. Elstad
Zola Jean Ernest
Mary A. Ethier
Philip M. Ferguson
Timothy Fine
Marguerite Finelli
James T. Gallahorn, Jr.
Frances K. Gans
Joseph L. Graham
Johanne M. Haberstro
Jeannette Hadley
Malvin Hardy
Elsie D. Harper
Maurice M. Hartmann
Robert C. Hatch
Edwin Hugh Hawes
Gladys T. Hopkins
Sister Mary Janet
A. B. Kapplin
Mrs. Richard B. Kennan
Mrs. Fred C. Kilgus
Mrs. Rowland F. Kirk
John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.
Alice Latta
H. P. Lauterbach
James E. Leahy
Mrs. Newton P. Leonard
Nancy Long
L. E. Luberg
Hilda Maehling
Lillian T. Majally
Sandra Maynard
Mary Ellen McCabe
Patrick McCormick
Mrs. James M. McInerney
Charles J. McNeill
Ruth H. McRae
Mildred G. Moss
Mrs. G. Frederick Mullen
Walter J. Munro
Mrs. Charles B. Murray
C. Maxwell Myers
Alice C. Neff
Vivian Nicander
George Niedermayer
Dwayne Orton
Everett C. Presron
James B. Ranck
Harvey M. Rice
Elizabeth Rogg
M. Louise Rutherford
Ruth Scarborough
Curtis Shears
J. Blanton Shields
John Shope
William J. Shorrock
Mary Frances Sizer
Mrs. Ellis N. Slack
Grace P. Slocum
Elizabeth A. Smart
John J. Smith
William T. Snyder
Mrs. Albert Solomon
Edward J. Stevens
Margaret Stevenson
Robert C. Stewart
Mrs. James Austin Stone
S. David Stoney
W. J. Terry
Julia C. Thompson
Mary K. Thornton
Edward M. Tuttle
Robert E. Van Deusen
Vernon S. Vavrina
Marjorie Walker
Florence P. Warner
Gertrude L. Warren
Leon S. Waskin
Clyde Weinhold
Mrs. John L. Whitehurst
Howard B. Wilder
Ethna Beula Winston
Mrs. Noland C. Wright
Margaret Ann Young
Mrs. W. Harvey Young

Among Those Who Helped

Elaine Allen
S. A. Andretta
Eva M. Barsis
Annetta M. Berry
Katherine Bilobran
Roberta Bolen
Elizabeth A. Boyd
Leo W. Boyer
Gail Bryant
Jean M. Canavan
Charles L. Cooper
Jesse S. Cowdrick
Marjorie da Costa
H. C. Donaldson
Veta V. Donock
Alice M. Egger
Lois Flambouris
Edgar M. Ford
Anne Gamble
Dorothy Gimes
Bessie M. Greene
Francis E. Guy
Jane S. Hallett
John C. Hill
Mary Elizabeth Jameson
Archibald C. Keegin
Frederick C. Kilguss
Julie Krentzlin
Norval V. Lewis
Helen S. Lloyd
Fern J. McCaslin
George A. McCauley
Jean T. Meade
Marie A. Michels
Mary R. Minnick
George Moreland
Sue Moreland
Charles Nichols
Vincent E. Pace
Charles B. Parker
Constance Plain
Hertzel H. E. Plaine
Bobbie Pridgen
Elizabeth Rafferty
Elsie Shannon
M. Frances Smith
C. Guy Tadlock
Elizabeth A. Thomas
Thelma Turner
Shirley Ward
Gertrude L. Warner
Marguerite Whitfield
Mary E. Wibel
Milton Wilkins
Roy K. Wilson

Special Conference Committees And Staff Assignments

Special Guests—Mrs. James P. McGranery and Mrs. Sarah Caldwell

Group Discussions—John Cheney, Patricia Collins, Ralph Hardy, John Haefner

Exhibits—Tom Clear

Conference Digest—Ruth Little, Edwina V. A. Avery, Helen L. Foster

Youth Services—Sam E. Scruggs, Constance F. Jones

Hostesses—Carolyn R. Just

Flowers—Mrs. O. G. Hawkins, Hazel Davis

Dinner Memento—L. H. Pasqualicchio

Representatives from the Thirteen Original States—Robert N. Anderson

Wreath Laying Ceremony—Waldron E. Leonard, Robert N. Anderson

Naturalized Citizen Guests—Elizabeth F. Hart

Naturalization Hearing — Charles E. Bugay, S. Churchill Elmore, James T. Gallahorn, Helen T. Nelson, James A. Hamilton, Jr., Lowell R. Palmes

Music and Bands—Thomas J. Kehoe

Disabled Veteran Guests—Watson Miller

Radio and TV—Robert Richards, Thomas J. Kehoe

Press—Leo Cadison, Virginia Reynolds

Tours—Virginia Kinnaird

Discussion Room Arrangements—Natalie Gould

Conference Information—Mildred E. Fanebust

Bulletin Boards and Signs—Geraldine Fitez, Ruth O'Brien

INSTITUTIONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE SEVENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Adalphi College
Adult Education Association of United States of America
Advertising Council, Inc.
Alabama Department of Education
Alabama State Teachers Association
Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth
Allied Youth
Altrusa International
Amateur Athletic Union of United States
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Amvets
American Amvets—Sad Sacks
American Association of Group Workers
American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, NEA
American Association of School Administrators, NEA
American Association for the United Nations
American Association of University Women
American Association of University Women, District of Columbia
American Bar Association
American Bar Association, Standing Committee on American Citizenship
American City Magazine
American Civil Liberties Union
American Council on Education
American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service
American Dental Association
American Dietetic Association
American Education Fellowship
American Educational Research Association
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Federation of Government Employees
American Federation of Labor
American Foundation for the Blind
American Friends Service Committee
American Fund for Czechoslavak Refugees
American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.
American Hearing Society
American Home Economics Association
American Hungarian Association
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Junior Red Cross
American Junior Red Cross, District of Columbia
American Latvian Union Association
American Legion
American Legion of Alabama
American Legion of Connecticut
American Legion of New Hampshire
American Legion of Texas
American Legion of Virginia
American Legion of West Virginia
American Library Association
American Medical Association
American Medical Women's Association
American Museum of Natural History
American National Red Cross
American Red Cross, District of Columbia
American Nurses' Association
American Psychiatric Association
American School Board Journal
American School Health Association
American Social Hygiene Association
American Society of International Law
American Society of Public Administration
American Sociological Society
American Textbook Publishers Institute
American University
American Veterans Committee, Greater Washington Area Council
American War Mothers
American Women's Voluntary Service, Inc.
Americanization League of New York
Americanization School Association of the District of Columbia
Anacostia High School, District of Columbia
Anderson (Indiana), City of
Anne Arundel County Homemakers Clubs
Antioch College
Armstrong High School, District of Columbia
Assembly of Women's Organizations for National Society
Associated Press
Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation
Association of American Law Schools
Association of American Railroads
Association of American Ukrainians
Association for Childhood Education, International
Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers
Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, NEA
Automobile Manufacturers' Association

Baltimore, City of
Baltimore School System
Baptist Joint Committee of Public Affairs
Bar Association of the District of Columbia
Bennington College
Big Brothers of America
Big Brothers of the District of Columbia
B'nai B'rith
B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League
B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council
Board of Education of Prince Georges County
Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church
Boy Scouts of America
Boy Scouts of the District of Columbia
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Bureau of the Budget
Business and Professional Women's Clubs of The District of Columbia
Calvin Coolidge High School
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
Cardoza High School, District of Columbia
Carlsbad (New Mexico) High School
Carnegie Corporation of New York
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching
Catholic Civics Clubs of America
Catholic Daughters of America
Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada
Catholic University
Catholic War Veterans of the USA, Ladies Auxiliary
Chatterbox
Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency
Children's Village
Christian Science Committee on Publication
Chrysler Corporation
Church Peace Union
Citizenship Day Committee, District of Columbia
City College, School of Business and Civic Administration
Civic Education Project
Civic Education Service, Inc.
Clark University
Columbia University, Teachers College
Commission on American Citizenship, Catholic University
Commission on Christian Social Action, Evangelical and Reformed Church
Committee of One Hundred of Miami Beach
Common Council for American Unity
Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf
Conference of Health Council Work
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Congress of Racial Equality
Connecticut Education Association
Connecticut, State of
Cooperative League of the USA
Country Women's Council, USA, Associated Country Women of the World
Credit Union National Association
Croation Catholic Union of the USA
Croation Fraternal Union of America
Current Events Clubs of Hollowell, Maine
Daily News, District of Columbia
Daughters of American Revolution, National Society
Daughters of Isabella
Daughters of the Union, National Society
Daughters of the United States Army
Delaware Commission on Children and Youth
Delaware Delta Kappa Gamma Society
Delaware State Department of Public Instruction
Delaware State Education Association
Delaware, State of
Delaware, University of
Delta Kappa Gamma Society of Arkansas
Democratic National Committee
Department of Agriculture
Department of Air Force
Department of Defense
Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of Justice
Department of Labor, Women's Bureau
Department of Navy
Department of State
Detroit Public Schools
Disabled American Veterans
District of Columbia Board of Commissioners
District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations
District of Columbia Industrial Council, CIO
District of Columbia Public Schools
District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association
Doylestown (Ohio) High School
Dunbar High School, District of Columbia
Eastern High School, District of Columbia
Educational Press Association of America
Encyclopedia Americana
Estonian Educational Society, Inc.
Falls Church (Virginia) Chamber of Commerce
Federal Bar Association
Federal Civil Defense Commission
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Trade Commission
Federation of Citizens Associations
First Church of Christian Scientist
Fleet Reserve Association

Ford Foundation
Fraternal Order of Eagles, The Frand Aerie
Freedom s Foundation
Fulbright Fellows
Fund for the Advancement of Education
Future Business Leaders of America
Future Homemakers of America
Future Teachers of America
Gallaudet College
General Alumni Association of Lincoln University
General Board of Lay Activities
General Brotherhood Board, Brethren Service Commission
General Federation of Women's Clubs
General Service Administration
Georgia State Department of Education
Georgia, State of
Gillespie High School, Philadelphia
Girl Scouts, District of Columbia
Girl Scouts of the United States of America
Gold Star Sons and Daughters of the USA
Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.
Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Association
Greater Falls Church (Virginia) Chamber of Commerce
Greek Community of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
Hagerstown (Maryland) High School
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society
Hood College
Houghton Mifflin Company
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Howard University
Immigration and Naturalization Service
  Administration Office
  Baltimore District, Local Office
  Citizenship Education Services
  General Counsel's Office
  Investigation Division
Institute of World Affairs
Inter-Federation Council
International Association of Machinists
International Association of Personnel in Employment Security
International Business Machines Corporation
International News
International Society of Christian Endeavor
Iowa State Education Association
Iowa, State of
Iowa, State University of
Japanese-American Citizens League
Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.
Jewish Community Center in Washington
Jewish War Veterans, National Ladies Auxiliary
Joint Council on Economic Education
Journal of the National Education Association
Junior Chamber of Commerce, District of Columbia
Junior Citizens Organization of Missouri
Katherine T. Murphy School, Stamford, Connecticut
Kalamazoo Public Schools
Kansas City (Missouri), City of
Kansas Council for Children and Youth
Kansas State Teachers Association
Kelly-Miller PTA, District of Columbia
Knights of Columbus
Knights of Columbus, District of Columbia
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc.
League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia
League of Women Voters of the United States
Lehigh University
Library of Congress
Lions International
Lithuanian Alliance of America
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
McCall's Magazine
McKinley High School, District of Columbia
Madison College
Maine Education Commission
Maine State Department of Education
Manchester (New Hampshire) School Department
Manchester Teachers Guild
Manhattanville Neighborhood Center, Inc.
Marinelli Haven for the Blind
Marshall College
Mary Holmes Junior College
Maryland Board of Education
Maryland Department of Public Instruction
Maryland State Bar Association
Maryland State Department of Education
Maryland, State of
Maryland State Teachers' Association, Inc.
Maryland State Teachers College
Massachusetts Department of Education
Massachusetts, State of
Massachusetts Teachers Federation
Medical Society of the District of Columbia
Members of German Exchange
Mennonite Central Committee
Metropolitan Police Department
Miami University
Michigan Department of Public Instruction
Michigan, State of
Michigan Youth Advisory Council
Military Order of the Purple Heart, Inc.
Millersville State Teachers College
Miners Teachers College
Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
Missouri State Department of Education

Mitchell High School
Monmouth (Illinois) High School
Montana State Department of Public Instruction
Montgomery County (Maryland) Youth Commission
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
Music Educators National Conference, NEA
Mutual Broadcasting System
National Amvets Auxiliary
National Association of Broadcasters
National Association of College Women
National Association of the Deaf
National Association of Deans of Women, NEA
National Association of Future Farmers of America
National Association of Girl Scout Executives
National Association of Jewish Center Workers
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association for Mental Health
National Association, Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Association of Women Lawyers
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
National Capital Housing Authority
National Catholic Community Service
National Catholic Educational Association
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Bureau of Immigration
Community Service
War Relief Service
Youth Department
National Christ Child Society
National Civil Service League
National Commission on Safety Education, NEA
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Council of Catholic Men
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Churches
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Council on Schoolhouse Construction
National Council for the Social Studies, NEA
National Council of Women of the United States, Inc.
National Council of the YMCA
National Council for Youth
National Education Association
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
National Grange
National Home Demonstration Council
National Industries for the Blind
National Industries for the Blind, District of Columbia
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers
National Jewish Welfare Board
National Jewish Welfare Board, District of Columbia
National Kindergarten Association
National League for Nursing
National League to Promote School Attendance
National Lutheran Council
National Newman Club Federation
National Order of Women Legislators
National Panhellenic Conference
National Recreation Association
National Rifle Association of America
National School Boards Association, Inc.
National Security Resources Board
National Service Board
National Slovak Society of USA
National Small Business Men's Association, Inc.
National Society of Constitutional Security
National Society of New England Women, New York City Colony
National Tuberculosis Association
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Nationality Committee of Baltimore
NEA Department of Classroom Teachers
NEA Department of Rural Education
Nebraska, State of
New Hampshire State Department of Education
New Hampshire, State of
New Homemakers of America
New Jersey Elementary Classroom Teachers Association
New Jersey School Women's Club
New Jersey State Department of Education
New Jersey, State of
New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair
New Orleans Parish School Board
New Orleans, City of
New York Daily News
New York City Board of Education, Bureau of Community Education
New York County Lawyers Association
New York State Bar Association
New York State Department of Education, Bureau of Adult Education
New York, State of
New York State Teachers Association
New York University, School of Education
Norfolk, City of
Norfolk City School Board
North Carolina Board of Education
North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs

North Carolina Recreation Association
North Carolina, State of
North Dakota State Bar Association
Northern Illinois State Teachers College
Oberlin College
Office of Education, Federal Security Agency
Ohio Education Association
Ohio State Bar Association
Ohio University
Oklahoma Bar Association
Order Sons of Italy in America
Optimist International
Patriotic Women of America
Pennsylvania Bar Association
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction
Pennsylvania School District of Radnor Township
Pennsylvania State College
Pennsylvania State Education Association
Pennsylvania, State of
Pennsylvania, University of
Peoples Mandate Committee
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Philadelphia Board of Education
Philadelphia Teachers Association
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.
Planned Parenthood Federation of the District of Columbia
Polish American Congress
Polish National Alliance
Psychiatric Society of the District of Columbia
Public School Teachers Association of Baltimore
Quota Club International
Randolph Macon College
Reader's Digest Education Service
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Rhode Island College of Education
Rhode Island, State of
Rochester, New York, City of
Roosevelt High School, District of Columbia
Rural Youth of the United States of America
Salvation Army
Save the Children Federation
Science Research Associates
Seamen's Church Institute of New York
Second Supervisory District Association, Nassau County
Selective Service System
Shepherd College
South Carolina Department of Education
South Carolina, State of
Southern Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, USA
Springfield (Massachusetts) School System
St. Albans School for Boys, District of Columbia
St. Joseph's Orphanage
Station WMAL, American Broadcasting Company
Student Cooperative Association of Virginia
Sweet Briar College
Syracuse University
Takoma Park Presbyterian Youth Group
Teen Times
Tennessee, University of
Times Herald, District of Columbia
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.
Ukrainian Workingmen's Association
United Business Education Association
United Christian Missionary Society
United Community Service
United Nations High Commission for Refugees
United Service for New Americans, Inc.
United Society of Friends Women
United States Atomic Energy Commission
United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ohio
United States Civil Service Commission
United States National Students Association
Upholsterers' International Union of North America
Utah Junior Chamber of Commerce
Utah, State of
Vasa Order of America, Grand Lodge
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers
Virginia, State of
Voice of America
Volunteers of America, The
Wac Vets
Washington Board of Trade
Washington Post
Washington Star
Washington, State of
Wayne County Board of Education
West New York (New Jersey), City of
West Virginia State College
West Virginia State Education Association
West Virginia, State of
Western High School, District of Columbia
Western Maryland College
Wilmington (Delaware) Public Schools
Wilson Teachers College
Wisconsin, University of
Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Woodrow Wilson High School, District of Columbia
World Health Organization
YWCA for the District of Columbia
YWCA of the USA, National Board
Zonta International

Full page photographs have been removed by ERIC due to poor reproducibility.